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SARAH MARGARET LURTON

HER ANCESTORS AND HER DESCENDANTS

BY

MILDRED SMITH DEVANNY
A Granddaughter

Sept 60
Daughters
Illinois

of the American Revolution
State Society

1641089

TO

JACQUELEN JEANNE

my daughter

I

gratefully dedicate this book

No lovelier one ever

"Swept the Dew from the Flowers"

than this descendant of Princess Nicketti



SARAH MARGARET LURTON

The Inspiration for This Book,

With

Her Husband, the Reverend Robert Monroe Smith

And Her Three Sons,

Robert Eugene, Charles Andrew and William Rameses

INTRODUCTION

"And my God put into mine heart to gather together the nobles, and the rulers, and the people, that they might be reckoned by genealogy. And I found a register of the genealogy of them which came up at the first, and found written therein: "

Nehemiah, 7-5

Having been for many years impressed with the idea that true patriotism comes from love of country and pride of race, the writer has felt impelled to undertake the task of developing from the befogging mists of many traditions, and the uncertainties of conflicting genealogies, as clear and accurate account as possible, this brief but by no means complete, family history. Every effort has been made to make it a true record. It may contain some inaccuracies, but such errors are not of the heart. The patient effort to unravel the tangled web of family traditions and bring to light the lost threads of family history, has by no means been spared. I recommend that you do not depend on Bible records, nor recorded deeds and wills in County Clerks' offices for the preservation of family genealogies and history, but a book of records, to be handed down from generation to generation, as a valuable heirloom, ever increasing in value, as time and generations pass.

"He who cares not whence he came,
cares not whether he goes."

EXPLANATION

SARAH MARGARET LURTON

SARAH MARGARET LURTON, the subject of this book, and REV. ROBERT MONROE SMITH, were my paternal grandparents. In order to keep the reader out of the deep fog, as much as possible, I will first submit an outline which may be referred to from chapter to chapter.

I. The ancestors of Sarah Margaret Lurton.

1. On the paternal lineage.

COL. WILLIAM FLOYD married ABADIAH DAVIS
from this marriage was born

ELIZABETH FLOYD who married CHARLES TULEY
from this marriage was born

SARAH TULEY who married REV. JACOB LURTON
from this marriage was born

JACOB LURTON who married MARGARET McDOW
from this marriage was born

SARAH MARGARET LURTON who married REV. ROBERT
MONROE SMITH

2. On the maternal lineage.

WILLIAM GILLHAM married JANE McDOW
from this marriage was born

MARGARET GILLHAM who married JOHN McDOW
from this marriage was born

MARGARET McDOW who married JACOB LURTON
from this marriage was born

SARAH MARGARET LURTON who married REV. ROBERT
MONROE SMITH

II. The descendants of Sarah Margaret Lurton and
Rev. Robert Monroe Smith.

The children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren,
listed under the names of SMITH, BAKERS and DEVANNY.

Abbreviations:

b. born

d. died

m. married

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HISTORY OF THE FLOYD FAMILY

ELIZABETH FLOYD, daughter of COL. WILLIAM FLOYD, and wife of CHARLES TULEY, was the great grandmother of SARAH MARGARET LURTON.

The ancestors of Col. William Floyd were of Welch parentage. Among the ancient Welch people, a tradition, accepted by most branches of the Floyd family, is to the effect that the earliest known Floyd ancestor was Llewellyn ab Flloyd, a poet and also a prince, belonging to the reigning family of Wales, who was put to death when Edward the first of England decreed the death of the patriotic bards of Wales in the thirteenth century. In the writer's research, this information was discovered in Registrars Genealogy Department, DAR Magazine, Volume 62, January-December, Page 244. The family sometime resided at Beeston Castle destroyed by fire in 1645.

The general trend of all Virginia and Georgia traditions and genealogies leads back to two Floyds, who landed in Jamestown a few years after its settlement, as the progenitors of the family in the south. Their names are given as Nathaniel and Walter.

N. J. Floyd, in his book "Floyd Biographical Genealogy of the Virginia-Kentucky Floyd Families" wrote the following account:--"A patient and exhausting research among early settlements of Virginia, reveal the fact that in 1623 a record was made of the arrival from Wales of "Nathaniel Floyd,

age 24 years, in his own vessel, the Dona Nova, bringing 16 other persons". With one exception which will be noticed later, there is no record found of any Floyd landing upon the shores of Virginia. The name is mentioned with increasing frequency, after the middle of that century, but always and only in connection with some profession, business or public enterprise or duty. One well buttressed genealogy, however, goes back as far as 1673 when several Floyds settled in Accomac County on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, bringing their Coat-armor with them, and accepts these as the original imigrants. But there is no room for reasonable doubt that they were grandsons of Nathaniel perhaps one of them Walter. And it is quite certain that John, the elder of the party, was the grandfather- possibly the father of WILLIAM of Amherst (1720-1789) from whom all the Virginia-Kentucky Floyd families are descended.

Though the name of Nathaniel's brother Walter, is not mentioned, it seems that he accompanied him, and that they used the "Nova" for a number of years in trading with the home country. This theory is partly substantiated by the fact that in 1632 Walter patented 400 acres of land in "Martin Hundred" and it was five years later when Nathaniel patented 850 acres in Isle of Wright County; previous to these purchases the brothers took possession of an island on the Virginia Coast which became known as "Hog Island" and is still so called.

In 1653 a relative of theirs, Richard Floyd, came out with a view of investing his patrimony. After a visit at Jamestown, he went north and settled on Long Island. It is believed he was the immigrant ancestor of William Floyd, a New York signer of the Declaration of Independence. (This William Floyd should not be confused with THE COL. WILLIAM FLOYD, ancestor of the writer of this book).

The father of the two young men, Nathaniel and Walter, was a man of some wealth and distinction. His name was John Floyd, born in Wales about 1570. From information and intimations gathered here and there in an exhaustive and persistent search into old historical and genealogical writings, it is gathered that when less than 18 years of age he fought, as a volunteer, with the forces of Queen Elizabeth in the destruction of the Spanish Armada, which fearfully menaced the existence of the English Government. In the extreme national peril Queen Elizabeth had appealed to every subject able to bear arms, to offer his life upon the altar of patriotism. The young man was knighted by the Queen and later married a lady of her household, who lived only a few years, and left him with a family of small children. He had already become a writer of some note and his proclivities being entirely of a literary character he became deeply interested in the writings of Ignatius of Loyola, whose doctrine had been recently promulgated, and he finally became a writer and lecturer in the society of Jesus.

During the same period we find Henry Floyd, probably a brother, doing earnest and able work in England as a Jesuit Missionary. But a more versatile writer than either was found about the same period in Thomas Floyd, a modern "Welsh Bard", who, though he wrote in a less poetical period, was doubtless as accomplished a bard as his princely ancestor who died for his stubborn and ineffective loyalty to a family and race. His poems were published in Latin, as was then a Welsh custom, and translated into other languages. He was, however, more generally noted for prose works, published in both Welsh and English, one of which was entitled "A Picture of a Perfect Commonwealth". This created quite a stir in Great Britton, not only on account of the alleged revolutionary doctrines advanced, but also because many wise and thoughtful men, of that somewhat embryonic period in the gradual growth of self-government ideas, were deeply impressed by the wisdom of his political philosophy. The leading thought of the work was the theory that mankind could never achieve perfection in government until the common people should achieve the right to appoint their own rulers, and to make laws giving to all classes and conditions, perfect equality in the benefits and privileges, as well as in the duties and obligations, of citizenship."

The writer of this book found the following two biographies in the Enc. Brit. -

Thos. Floyd (1603)

Author, a Welshman, entered New In, Oxford, as

a commoner in 1589. Graduated B. A. on Feb. 9, 1592-3. Afterwards transferred himself to Jesus College and took the degree of M. A. on Feb. 5, 1595-6. He was the author of "The Picture of a Perfect Commonwealth", describing as as the offices of Princess and inferior Magistrates over their Subjects as also the duties of Subjects towards their Governors and etc. London 1600-12 mo. He also wrote some Latin verses in *Ocademic Ouoniensis Pictasegra Jacobam Regem* 1603.

John Floyd (1572-1649)

English Jesuit, was born in Cambridgeshire in 1572. He entered the society of Jesus when in Rome in 1592 and is also known as Daniel a Jesu, Hermannus Loemelius, and George White, the names under which he published a score of controversial treatises. He had considerable fame both as a preacher and teacher, and was frequently arrested in England. His last years were spent at Louvain and he died at St. Omer on the 5th of September, 1649. His brother Edward Floyd was impeached and sentenced by the Commons in 1621 for speaking disparagingly of the elector palotive.

The purpose of this lengthy portrayal of the early Floyd ancestors, is to establish a definite background of this remarkable family.

To return to the Virginia Family, an old writer on heraldry and genealogies already alluded to say: "The Floyds

date back to 1675 when three brothers William, Charles and Frederick Floyd settled in Accomac County, from whom many of the most prominent citizens of Virginia and other states have descended. They brought with them their coat of arms described as; "Argent, a cross, sable; Crest; a Griffin sejant, azure holding in dexter paw a garland of laurel, vert". No motto but their arms distinguished them in England as previous to Queen Elizabeth. Another genealogist speaks of these three and states that John Floyd joined them and bought 2200 acres of land in Accomac and Northampton Counties. He speaks on the belief, on the part of some descendants, that the three came directly from Wales but expressed doubts on that point and felt satisfied that John was a grandson of the first imigrant, Nathaniel. The fact is there is no evidence circumstantial or other, to cause a doubt that all four of them were grandsons of Nathaniel and his brother Walter who were tobacco planters, and the young men had left the thin island of Isle of Wright County where the grandfather Nathaniel settled, for the more fertile lands of the Eastern Shore - tobacco being the chief, if not the only "Money Crop" of the Colony.

The following is recorded on Patient Book 1, Part 11, Page 75: Nathaniel Floyd- 850 acres Isle of Wright County. 20 Nov. 1637 page 498. 600 acres being a neck about 4 miles up the Maine Creek, running up the baye of Warwick squike, the sd. neck lying bet. 2 creks and 250 acres up towards the head of the maine cr. over

small crs. and brooks. Transf of 17 persons (and lists the names)

The following is the record of the "Bona Nova", from Hotten Original Lists 1600-1700, page 232

Blaneys Plant

James Citty

The Muster of M'Edward Blaneys Men
Ouer Ye Watter

Nathaniel Floid age 24 in the Bona Nova

WILLIAM FLOYD, the progenitor of the Virginia-Kentucky branch of the family, was born in Accomac County, Virginia about the year 1720. He was a son or grandson (more likely the latter) of John Floyd the wealthy owner of 2200 acres of fine tobacco land in Accomac and Northampton Counties. He received the rudiments of a substantial education, which was complete only in the line of mathematics. He commenced active life as a surveyor working in the James River Valley from settlements at Richmond up to the foothills of the Blue Ridge Mountains. In a region which was little more than a primitive forest, now known as Amherst County, he patented a body of land on which he made a home for himself. A few miles away was the lavish home of Nathaniel Davis, also of Welch parentage, and one of the early settlers in that region, who had accumulated large landed property trading with the Catawba and other Indians, and by locating choise river-bottom lands from the present site of Lynchburg up to the

Balcony Falls. The name "Davis", is one of the oldest Welsh family names. The line can be traced for many centuries and it is said to include Kings Cole and Cadwalдар. The motto of the family is "With God as a leader and a sword as a comrad". Nathaniel Davis, had among other children a beautiful daughter named Abadiah, whom WILLIAM FLOYD fell in love with and won for his bride. Abadiah, as the writer has stated, was of excellent Welsh ancestry on her father's side, and one-fourth of her blood on her mother's side was derived from the most distinguished Indian ancestry.

In all of the writer's research, this Indian ancestry proved to be the most interesting, and at this point would like to state some of the facts revealed.

Powhattan, Indian chief and ruler, was the father of Pocahontas. In his late years he had another daughter, who was married to Opechancanough, chief of the Cayuga tribe. This daughter of Powhattan, was later called Cleopatra, which name will be explained in this chapter. Opechancanough had a lovely daughter, the child of his old age, Princess Nicketti, which name means "She sweeps the dew from the flowers". Pocahontas had married the Englishman, John Rolfe, at a very early age. During the years 1630-1641 matters became so bad between the Whites and Indians that Opechancanough was induced to agree upon a line being established which neither White nor Indian, excepting truce-bearers, should cross under penalty of being shot on sight. To insure strict obedience to the compact a law was passed

at Jamestown imposing a heavy penalty on any of the people crossing the line without a special permit from the Governor's Council and the General Court. In the Council record it reads: Dec. 17th 1641 Thomas Rolfe (son of Pocahontas and John Rolfe) petitions Governor to let him go see Opechan-canough, to whom he is allied, and Cleopatria, his mother's sister.

To return to the explanation of the name "Cleopatria" given to the wife of an Indian chief, the writer of this book feels that this account is the most logical to pass on to the future generations. It is a well known fact that when Pocahontas died in England in 1616, her husband, John Rolfe, left their infant son Thomas to be reared and educated in England by an uncle. Twenty-five years had passed, the younger man had finished his education, and naturally desired to visit his mother's younger sister. That she was younger, 17 years or more, younger, her name proves. Neither Pocahontas nor her father, Powhattan, who died in 1618, had ever held communication with a white person until the two had a little controversy as to the future fate of Capt. John Smith. Pocahontas was then 12 years old and it is not possible that she or Powhattan could have previously heard the name of the Egyptian Queen; and it is not likely that either of them had an opportunity to be "coached" upon Egyptian history for a number of years later. Indeed it is more than probable that Powhattan and his people first heard of the fascinating Cleopatra from John Rolfe after he married Poca-

hontas. What could be more likely than that the young Englishman himself made the selection of the name.

Thus it was, that Princess Nicketti, daughter of Opechancanough and Cleopatra, loved by the white people, met and married a Scotch hunter and fur trader by the name of Hughes, who made his chief headquarters near the beautiful Balcony Falls of James River. And thus it was that Elizabeth Hughes, daughter of Princess Nicketti and Mr. Hughes, met and married Nathaniel Davis.

The children of Nathaniel Davis and Elizabeth Hughes were:

1. Robert Davis.
2. Mary Davis.
3. Martha Davis.
4. Abadiah Davis who married COL. WILLIAM FLOYD.

Since Abadiah Davis, fourth child of Nathaniel and Elizabeth Davis, is the direct ancestor of the writer of this book, a brief account will be given of the other three children.

Robert Davis, first child of Nathaniel, when quite young became his father's assistant in business. Because of his densely black hair and eyes, and his dark Indian complexion, he was nicknamed "the black Davis", to differentiate between he and his fair haired father. He married quite young. One of the descendents of Robert Davis, Jefferson Davis, was born in Todd County, Kentucky, lived to become the President of the Confederate States of America.

Mary Davis, second child of Nathaniel Davis, married

Samuel Burkes of Hanover County, and was the ancestor of several prominent Virginia families.

Martha Davis, third child of Nathaniel Davis, married Abraham Venable, another prominent family whose descendants number many prominent persons.

And now if the patient reader of this chapter is not too far lost in the depths of genealogy, the writer would like to return to the original subject of this chapter, COL. WILLIAM FLOYD.

Col. WILLIAM FLOYD, as has been stated, was born in Accomac County, Virginia, about 1720. He married Abadiah Davis of Amherst County, Virginia in 1747. The home of William and Abadiah Floyd was one of refinement and even of wealth. Their ancestors representing the best in the culture and taste of two races. They were numbered among the landholding aristocrats who lived in almost regal splendor on the banks of the upper James River.

Children of COL. WILLIAM FLOYD and ABADIAH DAVIS FLOYD.

1. Sally Floyd m. Wyatt Powell, and became the ancestress of many noted people in Virginia.
2. ELIZABETH FLOYD m. CHARLES TULEY in 1769.

This is the direct ancestor of the writer, and a complete history of them is to be found in the "History of the Tuley Family" chapter.

3. John Floyd (Col.) m. Miss Burford who died, m. Jane Buchanan. A more lengthy account of John Floyd will be given later in this chapter.
4. Charles Floyd m. Mary Stewart in Hanover Parish

Church 1773. He was the father of Judge Davis Floyd, who figured so prominently in the territorial history of Indiana. Another son of Charles was Sergeant Charles Floyd with the Lewis and Clark Expedition, dying at Sioux City, Iowa in 1803, and over whose remains, a monument 102 feet high was erected by the Government and the Floyd Monument Association. Gabriel Floyd who lived in Clarke County, Indiana was also a son of Charles. Of his daughters, Elizabeth married Churchell Myrtle in 1813; Jane married George Rogers in 1815; and Mary Floyd married William Perkins in 1822, all in Louisville.

5. Roger Floyd. All traditions of him lost excepting that he fought with George Rogers Clark, probably killed by Indians later. In some records the name is shown as Robert, instead of Roger.
6. Jemima Floyd. Married a Mr. LeMaster, tradition only states her husband was killed by Indians.
7. Isham Floyd. Fought with George Rogers Clark at Kaskaskia when quite a youth. Later was captured by the Indians and tortured to death by terrific barbarities which continued for two days.
8. Abadiah Floyd, married M. Sturgis. Tradition only states that her husband was killed by the Indians.
9. Nathaniel Floyd, married Mary Thomas. He did gallant service under Jackson at the Battle of New

Orleans, 1815. His daughter, Abediah, married twice, first, Richard Merriwether, second, Henry Weaver. Daughter Sally, married Thomas Beeler, Daughter Mary, married James John. Daughter Ann Eliza, married George W. Bowling.

Much is written, in both Virginia and Kentucky histories, about John Floyd (Col.), third child of Col. William and Abadiah Davis Floyd. He was referred to as a Virginia gentleman of rare mental attainment, brave as a lion, a true friend of warmest affection. His letters written between 1774-1783 to Col. Preston and General George Rogers Clark are preserved in Virginia Archives and the Draper MSS, making an authentic memorial to his achievements. John Floyd married Miss Burford, and 10 months after the marriage she died, leaving an infant girl, which Mrs. Burford adopted and named Mourning. As soon as the young man mastered the poignancy of his grief he went to Fincastle County, Va., and applied to Col. William Preston, a very prominent and influential citizen and general surveyor, for a position as a deputy, to go to work in the wilds of Kentucky, then a county of Virginia. Col. Preston, thinking him too young to take charge of a surveying party among the Indians of the Ohio Valley, prevailed on him to teach school and write in the surveyors office for a few years. In 1774, he took a party to Kentucky, as Col. Preston's deputy. He worked as far down the Ohio River as the Falls, where Louisville is now situated, and located many fine bodies of land for Col.

Preston and others; and near the Falls he located a body of several thousand acres for himself.

From the Falls he went to the Bluegrass region where his work was hindered by troubles with the Indians. There he met a former associate and friend of the family, George Rogers Clark, also in charge of a surveying party. But their operations were brought to a sudden close by Daniel Boone, who came as a special messenger from Gov. Dunmore of Virginia, to notify all parties along the Ohio River that the Indians of the Upper Ohio region were on the war path. The whites were directed to concentrate at the mouth of the Kanawha River. It was there that John Floyd and George Rogers Clark - both born in the same year and in adjoining counties in Virginia - took their first serious lesson in Indian fighting, at the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10th, 1774.

The young man returned to Virginia for the winter, in the succeeding April 1775 - he took a party to central Kentucky, where he formed an association with the Henderson Company, of which Daniel Boone was a leading member. He planned and supervised the building of the fort at Boonsborough, and he and Boone became great friends.

As soon as Floyd learned that the Colonies would certainly separate from the Mother Country he returned to Virginia and aided by his staunch friend, Col. Preston and others, he fitted out a schooner which he named the "Phoe-

nix", and on being commissioned, joined the naval forces of the Colonies as a privateer. After some thrilling experiences in the West Indies, he captured a merchantman so richly laden that he determined to take her and the cargo to Virginia. But when almost within sight of the Virginia Capes, he was overhauled by Man-of-War, the prize retaken, the Phoenix sent to the bottom of the sea and he and his crew sent in chains to England.

After languishing in prison for more than a year he was aided in making his escape by a little girl of the commandant. Begging his way to Dover, a benevolent clergyman procured him a pass and a ticket across the English Channel. The vintage season had commenced in France, and the vineyardists did not let him suffer for grapes, and an occasional loaf of bread on his way to Paris.

He was received with great cordiality by Dr. Benjamin Franklin, our minister to France, who supplied his immediate needs and soon furnished him with money and such information and papers as were necessary to insure his safe and speedy return home. Dr. Franklin in writing about the incident, spoke of him as "an earnest patriot, and a well informed gentleman". There is a well authenticated family tradition that Marie Antoinette, Queen of France, then 23 years of age, sent through Dr. Franklin to "Monsieur Floyd, the escaped prisoner" a purse of gold coins the value of which was 60 pounds sterling of English money.

When the young man escaped from the English prison

more than two years had elapsed since he had made an engagement to marry Miss Sallie Buchanan, the beautiful niece and ward of his friend, Col. William Preston, on her birthday. No news of the capture of the Phoenix having been received in America, he was believed to have gone to the bottom of the sea with his vessel and crew. After a year of conventional mourning, Miss Buchanan became engaged to a distant cousin of hers, Col. Robert Sayers an officer in the Revolution. When Floyd returned to Fincastle County he found his lady love about to be married, the wedding was to take place the next day. This agreement was immediately annulled, and on November 2nd, 1778 the two lovers were united in marriage. Col. Floyd took his bride to spend the ensuing winter at his father's home.

In 1779, Col. John Floyd accompanied by his wife, brother-in-law Charles Tuley, all his brothers and sisters and their families (except Elizabeth Floyd Tuley, who did not go until 1783, and his sister Mrs. Powell, who never left the state of Virginia) returned to Kentucky to make it their permanent home. This family group and neighbors had frequent bloody contests with marauding parties in some of which the Indians fought stubbornly before retreating or scattering in the forest; and of course inflicting serious loss upon the settlers. On one occasion a party of about 30 Indians attacked a settlement on the head of Beargrass Creek, some 12 miles from Floyd Station, tomahawking most of the people and burning their houses. When the news

reached Floyd Station a party of about 20 men was hastily gotten together and hurried to the point of attack. But it was late in the afternoon when they arrived at the smouldering ruins which half concealed the ghostly sights of human butchery, and the Indians had departed. Taking the trail the settlers followed it until darkness made it invisible. Then, most of the men being experienced woodsmen, followed the same general direction for miles until the party came in sight of the feeble glow of a camp fire. After a brief whispered parley, the party advanced stealthily and approached quiet near before they were discovered. Then, with a sudden rush, they attacked the savages with knives and tomahawks so effectively that only three escaped, while only two of their own men were killed. The State of Kentucky erected a monument to commemorate the valor of that little band led by Col. John Floyd and the men of his family.

On April 11th, 1783, when John Floyd and his brother Charles, were riding home from a place on Salt River, they were fired upon by the Indians from an ambush. On this day John Floyd wore his scarlet coat, purchased in France. He was thus a tempting mark for the Indian. At first shot he reeled and would have fallen to the ground, had not his brother supported him to a place of safety. He died the next day, requesting that his body be buried in a grove overlooking Floyds Station. A monument has been erected over his grave, which is a few miles from Louisville.

Children of Col. John Floyd and Jane Buchanan (Sallie).

1. William Preston Floyd.
2. George Rogers Clark Floyd (Major) m. Maria Maupin in 1806, and Sallie Fontaine in 1810. This fine gentleman was a distinguished soldier. He commanded the regulars at the battle of Tippacanoë. At the hour the Indians under Tecumseh made the attack upon Gen. Harrison's camp, Major Floyd was asleep. The yells of the savages awakened him and seizing his horse he mounted and rode into the fight, clothed only in his night dress. A soldier seeing his white clothes fluttering in the breeze, seized a cloak which he threw about the form of the Major, rendering his person a less conspicuous mark.

It is recorded in history that when the injured leg of Gen. George Rogers Clark was amputated at Clarksville, Indiana, that his namesake, Major Floyd, beat the drum and played on the fife while the Doctors were working with handsaw and cleaver in removing the General's leg.

3. John Floyd, born 12 days after his father (Col. John Floyd) was killed by the Indians. He studied medicine in Pennsylvania, afterwards settled in Virginia and became the governor in 1828. Married Letitia Preston, daughter of Col. William Preston. They had 12 children, the most noted being Gen.

John B. Floyd, Governor of Virginia in 1850 and Buchanan's Secretary of War.

As you will recall from an earlier paragraph in this chapter, Col. John Floyd had a daughter, Mourning by his wife, Miss Burford.

In his will, Col. John Floyd, gave all his lands on the north side of Beargrass Creek to his wife Jane (Sallie) Floyd. To his son, William Preston, he gave 2000 acres on the south side of the creek. To his daughter Mourning and his son, George R. C., a track of 4000 acres in Fayette County. To his unborn infant, who proved to be Gov. John Floyd of Virginia, he gave 1400 acres on Harrod's Creek. He directed that the property be kept together and be given to the children as they came of age, including a division of the slaves. To his brother Isham he gave 200 acres at Floyd's Fork. To his brothers Robert and Charles he gave 400 acres in any part they might select on condition that they complete all his surveys and secure patents on all his lands. He made provisions for them to receive an equitable division of the surveying fees.

A distinctive Indian color was strong in the Davis-Floyd family. In endless research on this family, the writer of this book discovered the following: DAVIS

From "Kegley's Virginia Frontier" page 23, the following has been copied.

(About 1728) "The Settlement along the James Moves West.

Up to this time the land from the Falls of the James

to the mountains belonged to the Indians. In advance of the settlement there lived in this Region a noted Scotchman by the name of Hughes who hunted and traded with the Indians and finally married one of their members, the Princess Nicketti, a daughter of a younger sister of Pocahantas and a granddaughter of Powhattan, a child of Nicketti's, Elizabeth Hughes, married Nathaniel Davis and her children and grandchildren became the ancestors of many prominent families of middle and southern Virginia. Her daughter, Mary, married Samuel Burks; her daughter Martha, married Abraham Venable, Jr.; another daughter, Abadiah, married William Floy(e)d and became the mother of John Floyd, the well known assistant to Col. Wm. Preston of Fincastle and Montgomery counties. A granddaughter Elizabeth Burks, married Capt. William Cabell, the great frontiersman of his period. A son Robert Davis is given as the ancestor of Jefferson Davis." Pub. by the S. D. Virginia Historical Society-Roanoke, Virginia-1938-Page 23.

From the years 1619-1658 the following Davis's were members of the "House of Burgess".

1619

Thomas Davis, Martin-Brandon (Capt. John Martins Plantation

1642-3 Assembled March 2nd.

William Davis, James City

1647 Assembled Nov. 3rd

William Davis, James City

1655-56

Thomas Davis, Warwick

1657-58

Thomas Davis, Warwick

From "17th Century Isle of Wight Co., Va." page 502, the following account is given of Mary Davis.

"One of her Revolutionary Ancestors was her great-great-Uncle, Col. Lucius Davis. This Davis line is the same as that of Pres. Jefferson Davis. Traced from Lancaster Co., Va.-through King William Co.-through Orange Co. and to Frederick Co., where James Davis was a minister and large landowner, his daughter Mary Davis, married David Timberlake."

The author had the privilege of meeting this remarkable lady in the summer of 1957.

From:--"The Cabells and their Kin" by Alexander Brown.

"Opechancanough, the celebrated chief of the Powhattan, was brutally murdered, while a prisoner, in 1644, left a lovely young daughter, the child of his ^{OLD} own age, the Princess Nicketti, "she sweeps the dew from the flowers." Some years after this graceful Indian Maiden had reached the years of mature womanhood, a member of one of the old cavalier families of Virginia 'fell in love with her and she with him' and the result was a clandestine marriage and a half-breed Indian girl who married about the year 1680 a Welshman, (others say a native of Devonshire, England) named Nathaniel Davis and according to some accounts a Quaker, and from this alliance many notable people in the East and

West have descended:-

Mary Davis, married Samuel Burk
 Martha Davis, married Abraham Venable
 Abadiah Davis, married William Floyd
 Robert Davis".

William Floyd left the Eastern shore of Virginia, went up the country as far as the present Amherst County, which was then a very wild region, where he met with family of Davis who traded with the Indians and had gotten much property in that way.

William Floyd with wife's brother Robert Davis, with their families emigrated to Kentucky with the first settlers.

All family Davis and Floyd traditions say it was thru Abby Davis, the Indian blood came.

Filson Club History, Vol. 3, page 182, Oct. 1928-9.

There appears on the minutes of the Jefferson County Court the following:-

"where as certain Malucious persons have propagated a report of my having said that Robert Floyd, and the rest of the family were of the Mustic Breed, or mixed with Mulatto blood, I do hereby solemnly Swear, that I have never reported any such thing, respecting the said family and the report is altogether false, and groundless.

Given under my hand this 3rd day of June
 1783

Mylassah Mayfield
 Sworn to before me one of the magistrates
 of Jefferson County this 4th day of June

1783

Wm. Oldham.

At a court held for Jefferson County, on the 3rd day of June 1783, the above concession was acknowledged, by Micejah Mayfield and the request of Robert Floyd, ordered to be recorded.

Teste Mer'th Price Clk.
Jeff. Cur."

Hemings Statutes at Large, by Casey

Vol. 7, page 202

Sept. 1758, 32nd. George II

Albermarle Co.,

lists

To William Floyd for provisions to Indians

4L- 9s- 4d

During the month of June 1957, the writer and her sister (Cleo) visited Jamestown, at the time of the "Jamestown Festival", celebrating the 350th anniversary of the first Virginia Colony. History drew us back to Virginia, for, on April 26th, 1607, Powhattan saw a strange group of Englishmen disembark from three sailing ships, the "Susan Constant", the "Godspeed", and the tiny "Discovery". On May 13th, they selected the site of their colony, erected a palisaded fort and named it "Jamestowne". We absorbed history through the very air we breathed, walked through the woods and along the river where the colonists had talked and traded with the Indians. The fort, the homes, the shops,

the ships had been re-created and here we saw the old Church of Jamestown built in 1639. We drove on to Isle of Wight County and here we visited old St. Lukes, church of our ancestors, now a national shrine.

It would not be proper for the writer to close this chapter without returning to Col. WILLIAM FLOYD, the progenitor of this famous family, the Floyds. He rose to prominence on the frontier. He became owner of a large track of land which he himself patented. He was County surveyor and Captain of the (Amherst County, Virginia) Militia until the beginning of the Revolutionary War, when his second son, Charles, took his place. He died in 1778, and is buried in Virginia.

"The dry branches of Genealogical trees bear many pleasant and curious fruits for those who know to search for them"

Beecher

FLOYDS COAT OF ARMS

"Argent, a cross, sable; Crest; a Griffin sejant, azure holding in dexter paw a garland of laurel, vert"





Floyd

HISTORY OF THE TULEY FAMILY

SARAH TULEY, daughter of CHARLES TULEY and ELIZABETH FLOYD was born in Virginia, 1774. She married Rev. JACOB LURTON in Louisville, Ky., 1793.

The Tuley family's ancestors came to America about 1700. They were French Huguenots, rather descendants of those of that faith who fled to England after the St. Bartholomew Massacre in 1572. From Grochland Co., Va., Douglas Reg., 1928, page 369, I found the following account:

A List of Ye French Refugees that are settled att Ye Mannachin Town (Va.) are as follows:

In Ye First Shipp

Mr. Phillip & Wife Minister

Peter Tuly & Wife

etc.

Nov. 10, 1701, Wm. Byrd, Capin, Testa.

Dionisius Wrigio.

From "The Huguenot Emigration to Virginia and to the Settlement at Manakin-Town" Edited and Compiled for the Virginia Historical Society, by R. A. Brock, N. S. 5, page 45, Peter Tuly and Wife are listed as French Refugees that are settled at Mannachin Town, in the first Ship. From "The Huguenot", Publication 10, 1939-1941, page 81, 83, Published by the Huguenot Society, Charles Tuley is listed under Colonial, French and Indian Soldiers of Virginia, bearing French Hugue-

not names. These and other records proved without a doubt to the writer of this book, that Charles Tuley, father of Sarah Tuley, was a grandson of Peter Tuley (Tuly), who settled in Mannachin-Town in 1701.

Additional research showed "French Protestant Exiles, by Agnew, page 45, John Tuly listed XXII 8th May 9th, William III (1697) as naturalized foreigners dated from that year down to the last year of William III". One may therefore assume that John Tuly of England, was the father of Peter Tuley, the progenitor of the Virginia branch of the family.

William Floyd Tuley, in his book, "The Tuley Family Memoirs", published in 1906, states the following. "Three brothers named Tule landed in South Carolina during the last quarter of the 17th Century. One of these went to Louisiana, another up into New York State, and a third, Peter, located in Powhattan County, Va. This Peter is supposed to be the progenitor of the Virginia branch of the family, however a record of the Old Bristow Parish Churchyard at Williamsburg, Va. shows that a Mr. Tuley (christian name not given) was buried there in 1663. In 1729 one Thomas Tuley was married at Burlington, New Jersey, to Mary Scott, a native of England, and from a family of high repute. Whether or not this Thomas was a descendent of Peter, the grandson of the Tuley buried at Williamsburg, or a descendent of the brother that went from South Carolina to New York, is a question difficult of solution."

Thomas Tuley had several children, but I have not been able to secure the names of but three, viz. Mary, Ann, and Jonathan. The latter married, in 1758, Martha Browne; their issue being three sons and one daughter, viz. Thomas, John, Joseph, and Mary.

Joseph emigrated from New Jersey to Clark Co., Va. where he married in 1787, Nancy Brownlee. He was the founder of the noted estate in that country known as the Tuleyries, which for half a century was the wonder and admiration of the Old Dominion. Here Joseph Tuley and his wife dispensed hospitality in princely style.

The children of Joseph Tuley and Nancy Brownlee were Balinda, who married Charles Strother of Virginia, brother of Mildred Strother who married Wyatt P. Tuley; Sarah who married Major Wright, a prominent lawyer of Missouri; Mary who married Henry Mitchell, and Josepy Tuley who married Mrs. Mary Jackson, widow of Dr. Thomas Jackson, U. S. N. Josepy Tuley, known as the Colonel, had no children. He succeeded his father, in the management of the estate at the Tuleyries, and at his death in 1860, his nieces, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Balinda Boyce, resided there many years. The latter died a few years ago. Descendents of Joseph Tuley, Mary Tuley Jackson and Fanny Archer Jackson reside in Washington City, and Miss Mary E. Mitchell a great granddaughter of Joseph Tuley resides at Staunton, Va. To the latter the writer of this book is indebted for much valuable information, in reference to

the ancestry of Joseph Tuley. She is firm of the opinion that Joseph and Charles Tuley were own cousins; that Jonathan was the latter's brother, and that they emigrated from New Jersey to Virginia in their young manhood. If this supposition is correct, Thomas Tuley and Mary Scott were the parents of Charles Tuley. Which is correct I am unable to determine, so I leave the question, as to whether Peter Tuley, the Tuley buried at Williamsburg, or Thomas Tuley is the progenitor of Charles Tuley, to the Tuleys and their descendants, still above ground, for future determination.

Whether or not the Tuleys, (pronounced Twu-ley not Too-ley) brought from over the sea a coat of arms is immaterial, at any rate no Lion, rampant; Bear, couchant; Tiger or Leopard, passant; Elk, trippant; or Eagle, pendant; has appeared as the armorial bearing of the family, but it is strongly asserted that the Tuleys had a coat of arms in France.

Many years ago, the late Judge Murray F. Tuley of Chicago, visited South Carolina to investigate the original line. He also visited the Tuleyries in Virginia, and having seen in the novel, "Eben Holden," a mention of Tuley lake and Tuley creek in the Adirondack Mountain region went thither. While there he fished for trout and incidently, made a search of the records to find out about the Tuleys, but only learned that a family of that name had resided there many years before, and was the possessor of large landed property, but that the family had long since died, or those left of it,

had removed to the west."

CHARLES TULEY, the head of the family so far as this volume goes, was a native of Farguier Co., Virginia, where he was born about the year 1747. About 1769 he married Elizabeth Floyd, daughter of Col. William Floyd of Amherst Co., Virginia, and sister of Col. John Floyd. History of the Floyd family is found in another chapter.

Charles Tuley and Elizabeth Floyd had seven children, all born in Virginia, and these children became the pioneer inhabitants, of Jefferson Co., Ky. and Clark and Floyd counties, Indiana. It is assumed that Charles Tuley left Virginia and went to Kentucky with his brother-in-law, Col. John Floyd in 1779. Elizabeth Floyd Tuley did not go to Kentucky until the fall of 1783, six months after her brother, Col. John Floyd, was killed by the Indians.

The family of Charles Tuley in those early days lived in and about the stockades at Floyds Fork or in the fort near Twelfth Street, Louisville, ever on the alert for the approach of hostile Indians, who could easily cross the river and steal upon them unaware. There is a legend of the family that Charles was killed by Indians, at or near the fort of Louisville. This story probably arose from a statement in Collins' history of Kentucky which says that when John Floyd was ambushed one or two of his brothers-in-law were also shot. At the time of his death Charles Floyd and Alexander Breckenridge were with the Colonel when the former, abandoning his horse and jumping up behind the Colonel bore him in his arms

to their home five miles away where he died that night.

The exact date of Charles Tuley's death is not known, but his will was admitted to probate in the county court at Louisville, March 6th, 1787 and is recorded in the minute book No. 1, page 10. The will is very short, not giving the names of wife or any of the children. It advises that the estate, including slaves, be kept together for the use and benefit of his wife and children. John Tuley, Jr. and Alex Breckenridge are named as executors. Tuley, Jr. qualified but no record of his report of settlement, could be found. Page 23 of minute book No. 3 was found, under date 1791, the application of William F. Tuley and Sarah Tuley, minor children of Charles Tuley to have Elizabeth Floyd Tuley (Mother) appointed their guardian. The same entry sets forth that she was also appointed guardian of Wyatt P. Tuley, Mary Tuley and Jane Tuley, other orphan children of Charles Tuley, deceased. John Tuley, Jr. and Alex Breckenridge were the sureties for the guardianship. The name of Charles P. Tuley, eldest son of Charles Tuley does not appear in the record, he doubtless having attained full age at that time. John Tuley, Jr. executor of the last will of Charles Tuley was in all probability a nephew or a cousin of Charles.

One of the legends of the family is to the effect that Charles Tuley was a man of commanding presence, possessed of fine education and the courage of the early frontiersmen that made him and them ready and willing to undergo any hardship to conquer the great Northwest. His close association with

men like John Floyd, Alex Breckenridge and George Rogers Clark shows him to have been a leading spirit among the pioneers of Kentucky. The suffering, anxiety, and privations of those early days must have been almost unbearable to these early settlers, for the savage Indians watched and calculated, their pitiless souls bent upon massacre. Thus to Charles Tuley we owe a great debt of gratitude for his great pioneer work.

To inject a personal note at this time I wish to state that I was accepted into The Society of Daughters of Colonial Wars through this marvelous man, also the Illinois Society of Huguenots through Charles and Peter Tuley. If this information can be of use to the future generations, then Tuleys Be Praised.

From, Heming; Statutes at large, Reg. C 152. Vol 7, 1756-1763, Charles Tuley is listed as Ensign, September 1758. From, "Amherst County in the Revolution" by Sweeny, Pages 189-190 Charles Tuley is listed as Captain, commissioned for Amherst County, Virginia, Court held August 7th, 1769. This reference also appears in "Tyler's Quarterly Historical and Genealogical Magazine" Vol. 3, Pages 216-217. He is also listed as a soldier in the Revolution in First Rifle Company.

To return to the family of Charles Tuley and Elizabeth Floyd the following children were born:

1. Charles Preston Tuley, b. about 1771, m. 1793 Elizabeth Murray of Louisville. He died at Springville Clark Co., Ind. in 1802.

2. William Floyd Tuley, b. 1773, d. 1818, m. July 4,

1798 Jane Bell, daughter of William Bell, of Louisville.

3. SARAH TULEY b. 1774, d. 1842 at Newbern, Illinois, m. 1793 Rev. Jacob Lurton at Louisville.

4. Wyatt Preston Tuley, b. 1776, d. 1827, m. 1801 Mildred Strother of Virginia, who died in 1820. In 1822 he married Jane Warner in New Albany.

5. Mary Tuley b. 1777, m. 1800 Benjamine Chambers in Louisville. No trace of descendants.

6. Robert Tuley. No record.

7. Jane Tuley. No trace.

Since Sarah Tuley, third child of Charles Tuley and Elizabeth Floyd, was the grandmother of Sarah Margaret Lurton, and the one we are primarily interested in, I will dwell only briefly on the other children of Charles Tuley.

Charles Preston Tuley, first son of Charles Tuley, came to Indiana in 1800 and was appointed by Gov. Harrison as one of the seven Judges of the court of Quarter Sessions which met and organized at Springville, Clark Co., in 1801. His brother William Floyd Tuley, the same day was appointed constable of Springville township. The former did not serve long as the court records show that he died in 1802.

Children of Charles Preston Tuley and Elizabeth Murray.

1. Capt. Enos Tuley, of Jeffersonville, b. about 1796 d. 1852, married Ann Mosley 1820.

2. Courtney M. Tuley, b. 1799, d. 1831, m. 1822 Priscilla P. Buckner of Louisville.

3. John Tuley, died a bachelor.

Capt. Enos Tuley, son of Chas P. was many years a resident of Jeffersonville. He was a Falls pilot for years and a well to do and influential man. He died in 1852, leaving a widow but no children.

Courtney M. Tuley, resided in Louisville nearly all his life. He was the father of Judge Murray Floyd Tuley of Chicago. Judge Murray Tuley was born in Louisville, 1827. He began the study of law under his stepfather, Hon. Richard J. Hamilton at Chicago in 1844. When the Mexican war broke out, he joined the army as Lieutenant in the fifth Illinois Volunteers, and at its close established himself at Sante Fe, New Mexico, where he practiced law, became Attorney General and subsequently member of the Legislature of the Territory. In 1854 he returned to Chicago where he soon took a front rank at the bar, was Corporation Counsel and elected Alderman. In 1879 he was elected Circuit Judge of Cook County and was re-elected every six years thereafter by an overwhelming vote, until the time of his death, which occurred December 25, 1905. He was regarded as the chancellor of the court during his long service as presiding judge. He was noted as the great equity judge, his sense of justice in the equality of men before the law, influencing him to regard the rights of the humblest citizen as great as that of the most powerful litigant. In such cases his great analytical mind found the center of the tangle and rendered a righteous decision, regardless of the mere tech-

nicalities of the law.

As a man Judge Tuley was held in the highest esteem by every class of people. He was modest and unassuming, yet bore himself with the dignity that became his position in society. In his home he was a gentle, loving and devoted husband, a kindly neighbor and a fast friend to those with whom he was intimate.

Judge Tuley held his right of citizenship in high esteem, devoting much of his time, not required in the duties of his office, to civic reform. Chicago is largely indebted to him for many civil ordinances he drafted. This city held Judge Tuley in such high esteem that three memorial services were held, Mayor Dunne saying, "His name and his memory will live in the history of Chicago and in the hearts of Chicago's citizens, when the names of its greatest financiers, its greatest merchant princes and its greatest captains of industry will be lost in oblivion." Many eloquent speakers referred to deceased as the first citizen of Chicago.

William Floyd Tuley, second son of Charles and Elizabeth Floyd Tuley, was born in Virginia in 1773. He married Jane Bell, a woman of prominence at that time, July 4, 1798. In 1801 he was appointed constable of Springville township (Ind.) and in 1802 Gov. William Harrison commissioned him as Lieutenant of the Militia for Clark County. In 1806 he sold his land near Marysville, Clark County, and returned with his family to the farm near Middletown. He enlisted in Capt. Funk's company of mounted men at Louisville, and marched

through the wilds of Indiana to Tippacancoe battle ground in 1811, where he fought on the left flank under Gen. Wells until the enemy was routed. Tuley was wounded in the engagement, and his death in 1818 was largely attributed to the sufferings and privations he underwent in this campaign. He was a very athletic man in his younger days. It is said that he could lay his hand on a rider of a rail fence and spring over it without the least trouble. He was buried in Middletown, Kentucky, where his mother, Elizabeth Floyd Tuley was buried in 1833. Jane Bell Tuley, his wife, died in New Albany, Ind., 1847, but the remains were taken to Middletown for burial. It is said (in an account of her death), upon the arrival of the cortege at Middletown the entire population had gathered at the cemetery to honor one whom they had known in life as a friend and neighbor of former years, one they had learned to love for her many womanly virtues. If ever a woman was truly loved and mourned, that woman was Jane Bell Tuley.

Children of William Floyd Tuley and Jane Bell.

1. Col. Preston Floyd Tuley, b. 1800, d. 1851, m. 1824 to Mary C. Woodruff Paxson.
2. John Wesley Tuley, b. 1802, d. 1850, m. 1826 Phoebe H. Woodruff.
3. Infant son, died of croup.
4. Milo Davis Tuley, b. 1806, d. 1852, m. 1835 Elizabeth Betterton of Cumberland, Md.
5. Victor Monroe Tuley, b. 1808, d. 1838, m. 1832 Mary

L. Flickner.

6. Cynthia Tuley, b. 1809, d. 1817 from brocken back when an infant.
 7. Helen Maria Tuley, b. 1811, d. 1869, m. 1830 James Crook.
 8. Charles Volney Tuley, b. 1812, d. 1863, m. Hannah E. Horner.
 9. Julia Ann Tuley, b. 1813, d. 1892, m. 1848 Allen E. Taylor.
 10. Dr. George R. C. Tuley, b. 1815, d. 1864 m. (unable to obtain name).
 11. Mary Jane Tuley, b. 1817 d. 1849, m. 1847 William Brown, a cousin. They went to Texas where Brown was killed by Indians. A few days after giving birth to twins, Mrs. Brown died. The Twins also died.
- Preston, John and Milo Tuley were partners in a whole-sale grocery and produce business, and in the 1830s their large brick building, located at West Main and Fourth Street, was the largest building in Louisville. It has been said that loaded wagons in line half a mile long, waiting their turn to unload at the Tuley store, could frequently be seen.

SARAH TULEY, third child of Charles Tuley and Elizabeth Floyd, was born 1774, married Rev. Jacob Lurton in 1793. This history will be found in the chapter "The Lurton Family," Sarah Tuley being the direct ancestor of the writer of this book.

Wyatt Preston Tuley, fourth child of Charles Tuley and Elizabeth Floyd, was a pioneer settler of Clark Co., Ind. He was many years a magistrate of that county.

Children of Wyatt P. Tuley and Mildred Strother.

1. Margaret Tuley, b. 1801, m. Morgan Campbell.
2. Dr. Charles Strother Tuley, b. 1803, d. 1844, m. 1829 Susan Adams.
3. Benjamin S. Tuley, b. 1805, d. 1843, bachelor.
4. Elizabeth Tuley, b. 1811, m. 1830 Nathaniel Wicks.
5. Mary (Polly) Tuley, m. Mr. Strain, moved to Oregon.
6. Julia Ann Tuley, b. 1820, d. 1869, m. Chas. Minor.

Benjamin Tuley held several public offices and served in the Legislature. He came within one vote of being elected Lieutenant Governor of the state in 1840.

No traces of descendants could be found of Mary Tuley, Robert Tuley and Jane Tuley, fifth, sixth and seventh children of Charles Tuley and Elizabeth Tuley.

Under the William Floyd Tuley and Jane Bell line.

Children of Col. Preston Floyd Tuley and Mary C. Paxson.

1. Col. William Woodruff Tuley, b. 1825, d. 1902, m. 1856 Charlott Riddle.
2. George Washington Tuley, b. 1827, m. Kate Evans, 1853, who d. 1870; m. 1872 Harriet Compton.
3. Edward Preston Tuley, b. 1829, d. 1889, m. 1853 Julia Orme, d. 1868; m. 1869 Mary Anderson.

4. Chas. Paxson Tuley, d. 1877 a bachelor.
5. Benjamin Franklin Tuley, b. 1833, d. 1884, m. 1885
Esther Sherrer.
6. Lucetta B. Tuley, died in infancy.
7. Priscilla Buckner Tuley, b. 1837, d. 1872, m. 1861
Col. Thos. D. Sedgwick.
8. Seth Woodruff Tuley, b. 1842, m. 1866 Nathalie Peters.
9. Thomas Jefferson Tuley, b. 1844, m. 1876 Margaret Rush
who died in 1883; m. 1899 Anna Titer.

Children of John Wesley Tuley and Phoebe H. Woodruff.

1. John W. Tuley, b. 1827, d. 1856, m. 1853 Martha Armstrong.
2. Sallie W. Tuley, d. 1861, m. 1855 Gorham Tufts.
3. Milton B. Tuley, b. 1831, d. 1867.
4. Henry Tuley, b. 1833, d. 1845.
5. Enos Seth Tuley, b. 1836, d. 1901, m. Mary Eliza
Speed.
6. Mary C. Tuley, b. 1838, d. 1857.
7. Henry I. Tuley, b. 1841, d. 1863.
8. Robert S. Tuley, b. 1843, d. 1853.
9. Albert L. Tuley, b. 1844, d. 1870.

Children of Milo D. Tuley and Elizabeth Detterton.

1. William Floyd Tuley, b. 1836, m. 1862 Mary Knepfly.
2. Margaret Ellen Tuley, b. 1838, d. 1868, m. 1857 Josiah Gwin.

3. Arabella J. Tuley died in infancy.
4. Marion A. Tuley, b. 1841, d. 1877, m. 1863 Jordon McRea.
5. Eudora Jane Tuley, died in infancy.
6. Walter Woodbury Tuley, b. 1845, d. 1864.
7. Charles Milo Tuley, b. 1848, d. 1875.
8. Lizzie J. Tuley, died in infancy.
9. Milo D. Tuley, died in infancy.

William Floyd Tuley, first child of Milo D. Tuley and Elizabeth Betterton, was the author of the book, "Tuley Family Memoirs", published in 1906. From this volume I was able to secure much of the information on the Tuley families. Lawrence Knepfly Tuley, youngest son of William Floyd Tuley, a man of 75, was still living in Silver Falls, New Albany, Indiana, in the summer of 1955. At this time I was traveling through Louisville, drove to his home, however, Mr. Tuley was not at home at the time and we, my daughter and I, failed to meet him. Later I received a very cordial letter from Mr. Tuley, stating he had no further information relative to Charles Tuley line.

Children of Victor M. Tuley and Mary L. Flickner.

1. Twins not named.
- 2.
3. Marion Francis Tuley, b. 1835, m. 1866 Marcella

Stewart; who died 1876; m. 1879 Mrs. Lee Saxon, div.;
m. Margaretta Green, div.; m. 1894 Elizabeth Shafer.

4. Wyatt Walcot Tuley, b. 1838, d. 1905.
5. Laura Jane Tuley.
6. Mary Elizabeth Tuley.
7. Charles Volney Tuley.
8. Nancy Isabell Tuley.
9. Thomas Benton Tuley, b. 1851, d. 1890, m. 1873 Lena Alice.
10. George Floyd Tuley, b. 1855, m. 1879 Frances May Horr.
Marion Francis Tuley had the distinction of having
the most wives, the champion marrying man of the
family.

Children of Helen Maria Tuley and James Crook.

1. Elizabeth Crook, d. 1887, m. George Huff.
2. Edwin Crook, b. 1833, d. 1905, m. Elizabeth Robinson,
who died, m. Bettie Daniels.
3. Mary Virginia Crook, m. Philip Franck.

Julia Ann Tuley had no children.

Dr. George R. C. Tuley, one daughter.

Under the Wyatt Preston Tuley and Mildred Strother line.

Children of Dr. Chas. Strother Tuley and Susan Adams.

1. Charles Preston Tuley, b. 1830, d. 1899, m. Mary Mc
Crea; m. 1861 Ada Worley Mason.
2. Mary E. Tuley, b. 1831, d. 1853.

3. Lydia Ann Tuley, b. 1833, d. 1859.
4. Strother B. Tuley, b. 1835, and Strother B. Tuley 2nd, b. 1838 both died young.

Children of Elizabeth Tuley and Nathaniel R. Wicks.

1. Benj. Strother Wicks, died young.
2. Raymond Lewis Wicks, died young.
3. Mary Elizabeth Wicks, m. 1854 William Thomas Brodix.
4. Charles Platt Wicks, died young.
5. Caroline Julia Wicks.
6. Wyatt W. Wicks, m. Sallie McFeteredge.
7. Priscilla Wicks, m. Samuel Shelper.

Children of Mary (Polly) Tuley and Mr. Strain.

1. Anna Strain.
2. Julia Strain.

Children of Julia A. Tuley and Charles R. Minor.

1. Mary Minor, married three times, Benj. Wolfe, Alex. Robinson, and Edward Fugit.
2. Zerelda Minor, died in infancy.
3. Robert Hildred Minor, m. Mary McCulloch.
4. Charles Minor, d. 1874.
5. William Stewart Minor, d. 1863.
6. Benjamin Minor, m. Laura Howard.
7. Minnie Minor, m. 1887 L. W. Allen.

Earlier in this chapter I spoke of Joseph Tuley, founder of the noted estate known as the "Tuleyries". This estate

dates back previous to 1787. After the death of Joseph in 1825, his son, Col. Joseph Tuley, succeeded to the property, and erected thereon a magnificent mansion, the structure being of stone, faced with marble, surrounded by massive porches, supported by Corinthian columns forty feet in height. The appointments of the mansion were in keeping with the structure, and the entertainment of those gathered within its walls was the very best the era afforded and skilled cookery devised.

Mary W. Jackson, the beautiful wife of Col. Tuley, was a woman of rare accomplishments and learning. Her personality was as refined as "earthly tabernacles could be made, which combined with her charming manners contributed greatly to her popularity. During the administration of Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler she was recognized as one of the court beauties of the Capital, her portrait adorning one of the pages known as "The Court Beauties of Washington", a book now very rare.

In the summer of 1957, the author with her daughter, Jeanne, and her sister Cleo, visited this exquisite estate, and was greeted by its present owner, Mrs. Orme Wilson. Its stately beauty remains undimmed by passing years, unscarred by the Civil War. The formal garden compared with the most charming ones of this or any century past. From there we drove to the church yard, where covered with cool, green, Myrtle vines sleep the "Tuley's of Tuleyries."

Joseph Tuley's Ancestors and Descendents.

Thomas Tuley, born about 1709, married at Burlington,

New Jersey, Mary Scott. Their children so far as given, were, Mary, Ann, and Jonathan. Jonathan Tuley died in 1768, married Martha Browne in 1758, their children were John, Thomas, Joseph and Mary. John disappeared from home and was never heard from but was supposed to have gone to Kentucky. Joseph, was born in 1764. In 1787 he married Nancy Brownlee, they moved to Virginia when he was a young man and consequently was the head of his branch of the Tuley family. He died in 1825.

The children of Joseph Tuley and Nancy Brownlee.

1. Mary Tuley, m. Henry Mitchell.
2. Balinda Tuley, m. Charles Strother.
3. Col. Joseph Tuley, b. 1796; d. 1860; m. Mary Jackson, widow of Dr. Jackson U. S. N. No children. It was this couple that lived at Tuleyries, and the account written about.
4. Sarah Tuley, m. Maj. Uria Wright.

The list of names of the descendants of the Tuley families is very voluminous if brought down to the present date. The writer of this book realizes the confused state of mind that could be brought upon the reader, if continued. However, it is quite possible to trace an ancestor back to the fountain head, through virtuous patience.

Among the women of the early pioneers, none were so brave as Elizabeth Floyd, wife of Charles Tuley. You will recall that she came from a family of wealth and prominence, but with

a most courageous heart, she gathered her seven offsprings and departed for her New Kentucky Home. On arriving at the Falls, which point had become a small trading post for the people passing up and down the Ohio River, the first thing done was to erect a cabin for the shelter of the women and children while the men, with their colored laborers, were building a stockade fort and comfortable log cabin homes for the families out on Beargrass Creek some five miles distant. The place selected for the cabin at the Falls is now a corner at the crossing of Main and Third Street, Louisville. The stockade fort which George Rogers Clark and Charles Floyd had built at the Falls the previous year was in good condition and was for a time utilized by the families. Out on the creek other settlers lent willing hands and "log-rolling" went merrily and rapidly on. Soon comfortable double cabins, with substantial puncheon floors and centre halls were ready for occupancy, and the families moved in. Thomas Jefferson, newly elected Governor of Virginia, appointed Col. John Floyd (brother of Elizabeth) Lieutenant for Jefferson County. The settlers were soon gathered together to form a county Government, and as officials were appointed, the settlement which became known as Floyd Station, was of more consequence than the little group of cabins at the Falls. Charles Floyd made his double log cabin with double shed rooms, an open house for missionaries and itinerate preachers and the only church known for a long time was his big room which served also as

the family parlor and dining room.

The task of driving the marauding Indians out of the Ohio valley was finally accomplished, but many who helped to fulfill this desire, died at the hands of the savage.

CHARLES TULEY was one of these noble men. He died in Jefferson County, Kentucky, about 1787, and to the best of my knowledge is buried at Middletown.

"They came, they saw, they conquered."

Military Records of Tuleys

CHARLES TULEY

Ensign, September 1758

Captain in Amherst County, Virginia, before the Revolution. Commissioned August 7th, 1769.

Judge Murray Floyd Tuley

Lieutenant in 5th Illinois Volunteers, Mexican War.

William Floyd Tuley

Commissioned as Lieutenant, by Gov. William Harrison, of the Militia for Clark County, Kentucky, 1802
Enlisted in Capt. Funk's Company of Mounted Men, at Louisville, Ky. 1811.

Col. Preston F. Tuley

Col. of the Militia of New Albany, Ind.

Milo Davis Tuley

Member of Washington Guards, under Capt. Joclyn

Dr. George R. C. Tuley

Surgeon on the staff of a confederate general, during the Civil War.

Col. William W. Tuley

Served in Mexican War

During Civil War was a general of the Militia of Indiana, doing service on the border.

Seth W. Tuley

Served in Civil War, Adjutant on the staff of General Craft, Cumberland.

Col. Thomas D. Sedgwick (husband of Priscilla B. Tuley)

Commander of 2nd U. S. C. Volunteers, Civil War

William Floyd Tuley (Son of Milo D. Tuley)

At beginning of Civil War appointed master and pilot in the Mississippi Squadron, serving under Admirals Foote, Davis, Porter and Farragut. He participated in the engagements at Island No. 10, Plum Point, Memphis, St. Charles, up White River, Haines Bluff, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Pt. Hudson and Alexandria. He took the gunboat Essex past the batteries at Vicksburg in 1862 and was at the wheel of that gunboat when she destroyed the Confederate Ram, Arkansas, above Baton Rouge. Lead Admiral Porter's fleet at Vicksburg in 1863, to attack Grand Gulf and ferry Grant's army across the river to attack Vicksburg.

HISTORY OF THE GILLHAM FAMILY

WILLIAM GILLHAM, son of Thomas Gillham and Margaret Campbell, was the father of MARGARET GILLHAM MCDOW.

The present spelling of Gillham, Gilliam, Gilham, all come from same French name of de Guillaume and was changed to the above when family de Guillaume entered England with William the Conqueror, first to Gilliam, later to Gillham and Gillam.

The Gilliam family of Virginia, North Carolina and Ohio is here presented with the Coat of Arms as granted their ancestor, Count de Guillaume, by William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings, A. D. 1066.

Arms----Gules, a wolf springing from behind a rock
in a field vert.

Crest---A Demi---lion rampant, ppr

Motto---Vigilantia (watchful) Cautio (cautious) Ad-
verearius (an opponent)

The Gilliam families went into England during the conquest of William the Conqueror. They were of French and Flemish Descent. They were first found in Poukley, England, which is close to the Straits of Dover.

Sir Richard Devereux (Gilliam), oldest son of Walter, Viscount Herford, had three sons; William, born 1608; John (Joe), born 1614; Devereux (Thomas), born 1617. They came to America with the Royal Commission to Survey and Map the Dominion of Virginia, John and Thomas arriving August 21,

1635, aboard the "George," and William October 24, 1635 aboard the "Constance". From these, Gilliams of this country are descendents.

Henning, Hotten, Bishop Meade and other early writers have made honorable mention of the family. They were prominent during the Colonial and Revolutionary periods.

Some early records state that Thomas Gillham came to America from Ireland, having been sent there by the English King to Survey in Ireland. The family was not of Irish descent. However, Thomas Gillham settled in Virginia about 1730, with his wife Mary Meade, and four children, Charles, Sally, Susannah and Ezekiel. Here his wife died and he married Margaret Campbell, a daughter of William and Sarah Campbell. To this union were born Thomas, William, James, John Isaac, Mary and Nancy.

From "Kegley's Virginia Frontier", page 131, lists Thomas Gillham in 1744 was an original settler in Calf Pasture. It is with interest to note Nathaniel Davis in 1747 had 332 acres on the north Fork of Harsley's Creek, and in 1740 William Floyd, 337 acres on Branches of Peldar River. (All ancestors of the writer). Records show that Thomas Gillham and his wife Margaret, sold land in Great Cow Pasture, Augusta, Virginia, in 1752 and 1754. (DAR magazine 1917, Page 57). He moved to South Carolina and settled in what was then known as Pendleton County, since divided into the counties of Pickens and Henderson.

Thomas Gillham early adopted the cause of the Colonies, and with his seven sons and two sons-in-law served in the Revolutionary war. Nowhere in all of my research have I found a more noteworthy war record, and it has been referred to in many war records, also the DAR magazine mentioned above. In some cases they were referred to as "The Famous Gillham Family". After the close of the war, James, 5th son of Thomas Gillham, moved from South Carolina to Kentucky.

In June 1790 (or 1791) while James Gillham and his eldest son were at work in the fields, a party of Kickapoo Indians stole his wife and other three children and successfully escaped to their hunting ground in Illinois. On return from his work in the fields James, discovered his loss, and after following their trail, he was convinced his missing ones were alive, as he could often see the footprints of his wife and children. He sold his farm, placing his remaining child in the care of neighbors, and with the determination to regain his family, started north into an almost endless wilderness, full of savages and wild beasts. He visited trading posts in hope of tidings. From old Vincennes he went to Kaskaskia and after months of search found them.

The following is an account of the captivity of the Gillham family as given by Dr. S. J. Gillham, son of a captive, and contributed by Isabell Crowder Helgevold (a descendent of James Gillham).

"The family was captured by the Indians on June A D 1791,

near Green River, in the state of Kentucky, and brought to Peoria, Illinois by Kickapoo Indians.

The husband and father came out to Kaskaskia in the fall after, and arrived in Kaskaskia Christmas Eve in 1791. When he got there the Indians had just brought in his family and sold them. The wife, the Oldest son and youngest daughter to a Frenchman by the name of Dennily and the oldest daughter to a Spaniard in St. Louis. The youngest was not yet brought in. The Frenchman gave him his wife, and he gave his note to the Frenchman for his two children. The note was for two thousand dollars, and the Frenchman engaged to buy in the other boy if he could be found, which he did afterward. The Spaniard charged him one thousand dollars for the child he had purchased and adopted. When Gillham got his family he was three thousand dollars in debt and without a thing in the world. The oldest son, after he grew up and married, said his father's note should never go protest, so he and the second son took up their father's notes and gave their own after it had been running for some 15 or 20 years. The amount that it took to pay the principle and interest must have been eight or ten thousand dollars.

The father says the man obtained his wife fifteen days before her confinement."

During his long search for his family, James Gillham became so favorably impressed with what he saw of Illinois, her grassy prairies, fertile soil, abundance of lumber and water, that he determined to make it his future home. In

1815, one year after James Gillham death, congress donated 160 acres of land to Mrs. Gillham, Madison County, Chouteau Township, in testimony of the suffering and hardships she had endured during her captivity among the Indians.

This Indian incident was portrayed in the pageant given at the time of the Lincoln, Illinois centennial, September 1953. My daughter, Jacquelen Jeanne was dance director and also, a stage director.

James Gillham, as I have stated was so well pleased with the new territory of Illinois, that he, with his reunited family in 1797 settled in the American bottom near St. Louis. From the glowing accounts of the new country by James in his letters back home, Thomas, the third son of Thomas Gillham, was induced to come, reaching Illinois the last day of the year in 1799, with John and William following in 1802.

The eleven children of Thomas Gillham were (1st. wife) Charles, Sally, Susannah, Ezekiel, (2nd wife) Thomas, William, James, John, Isaac, Mary and Nancy. (Following is an account of each.)

1. Charles, no record could be found by the writer.
2. Sally Gillham, m. John Davidson in South Carolina, and he was killed in the Revolutionary War. Their children were:

Samuel Davidson

Thomas Davidson, m. Letitia Gillham (wife of Thomas Gillham, Jr.)

Second marriage was to Polly Stanford, their children were: Beverly, Clayton.

William Davidson, m. Hannah Bunkhead, their children were: Isham, James, Andrew, Elizabeth (who married Thomas Dunnagan) and Millicent Davidson (who married Clark Dunnagan).

George Davidson, m. Jane Lusk.

Susannah Davidson, m. a Mr. Lusk and did not come to Illinois.

Sally Davidson.

3. Susannah Gillham, m. James Kirkpatrick in South Carolina, their children were:

James, Thomas, Franklin, John and Polly Kirkpatrick. After having been away from his home in the army of Revolution for months, Mr. Kirkpatrick obtained permission to visit his family which, on account of Toryism, he had to do by stealth. He had been at home but a few minutes, when sitting upon his wife's knees, surrounded by his children, he was shot and killed by a Tory named Pruitt, who fired through a window.

Susannah Gillham Kirkpatrick married a second time to a Mr. Scott and had one son Joseph.

4. Ezekiel Gillham, had a large family but only four moved to Illinois.

Charles, father of Lucretia Gillham (wife of Hon.

J. T. Lusk) and grandfather of Capt. G. C. Lusk.

Mary Gillham, m. Thomas Good in Georgia.

Margaret Gillham, m. Bryant Mooney in Georgia.

Ruth.

5. Thomas Gillham was the father of the following:

Isham Gillham, m. Ruth Vaughn; their children were:

John, Shadrach, James and Julia Gillham.

William Gillham, m. Mary Anderson; their children

were: Cyrus, Isham Valugand and Orsman Gillham.

John T. Gillham.

Jane Gillham.

Margaret Gillham.

Sally Gillham.

Violet Gillham, m. Joshua Vaughn.

Patsy Gillham, m. Peter Hubbard.

Agnes Gillham who never married

and others who either died early or never came to Illinois.

6. WILLIAM GILLHAM, m. Jane McDaw (ancestor of the writer) were the parents of the following:

John D. Gillham, b. in S. C. Jan. 27, 1783, d. Oct. 10, 1851:

Married Mary Gillham (they were cousins) b.

Nov. 9, 1787, d. Oct. 27, 1851. Married Dec.

22, 1808. They are buried in the East Newbern Cemetery, Jersey County, Illinois. Their children were:

Marcus, Andrew, Mary Louisa and Allen.

Marcus Gillham married Martha Fuller,
Jan. 3, 1843 in Jersey County, Illinois.
They are buried in East Newbern Cemetery.
The children of Marcus and Martha Gillham
were:

William, Mary C. Laura Parthena, and
Richard Gillham.

Laura Parthena Gillham, married John
W. Dodgson. They are buried in East
Newbern Cemetery. Their children were:

Henry, Mark, Carrie, Harry and Ida
Bell Dodgson.

Ida Bell Dodgson married Samuel B.
Nott, their children were:

Olive Nott (married Louis C.
Keehner).

Laura Parthena Nott.

Susan Belle Nott

Lenora N. Nott (married W. Brown-
lew May).

William Gillham.

Ezekiel Gillham b. South Carolina was the grandfa-
ther of the Rev. John D. Gillham.

Agnes Gillham, m. John G. Lofton, were the parents
of the Rev. Thomas G. Lofton.

Sally Gillham, m. Mr. Waddle, their children were:

Alexander, Thomas, Andrew and William Waddle.
 Sally Gillham Waddle married second time to
 a Mr. Jarvis and their children were: John
 Wesley Jarvis, Fletcher Jarvis, and Lucindia
 Jarvis.

Mary Gillham m. Frank Kirkpatrick.

MARGARET GILLHAM, b. South Carolina, May 21, 1770.

Married JOHN McDOW in South Carolina about
 1795.

Their children were:

Mary McDow, b. Nov. 26, 1793; m. William Gill-
 ham (cousin).

Thomas McDow, b. Aug. 12, 1795; d. 1874; mar-
 ried Mary F. Lofton.

Charles Gillham McDow, b. Oct. 11, 1797; d.
 Feb. 26, 1860; m. Matilda Rice.

Robert Hartness McDow, b. Feb. 25, 1800; d.
 July 2, 1882.

Elizabeth McDow, b. July 24, 1802 (single).

M. Jane McDow, b. Sept. 12, 1804; d. July 1893
 (single).

William McDow, b. Feb. 2, 1808; d. March 14,
 1887.

MARGARET McDOW, b. May 26, 1810; d. Nov. 4,
 1889, married JACOB LURTON, Jr.

John McDow, III, b. May 18, 1813; d. Sept. 7,

1850.

(See chapter "McDow Family History").

Jane Gillham, m. William Davidson, their children were:

T. Sidney Davidson and Madison Davidson.

7. James Gillham, m. Ann Barnett, sister of Captain Barnett of Revolutionary fame; their children were:

Samuel Gillham, m. Anna Patterson, children were:

John P. Gillham.

James H. Gillham.

Isham Gillham.

Barnett Gillham.

Dr. Samuel Gillham.

Gershom Gillham.

Louisa Gillham.

Ruthama Gillham.

Namcy Gillham.

Isaac Gillham, m. Nelly Patterson, their children were:

Sally Gillham, m. Charles Dram; married second time to J. Miller Murphy.

Eliza Gillham, m. Philip Day.

Arida Gillham, m. Isiah Dunnagan.

Indiana Gillham, m. Isiah Dunnagan (Second

wife)

Zemlah Gillham, m. Mr. James Douglas (Douglas).

Ellen Gillham, m. Micajah C. Gillham.

J. Franklin Gillham.

Jacob Clemons Gillham, m. Priscilla Patterson;

their children were:

John Patterson Gillham.

Harriett Gillham, m. Mr. Rush.

Lucinda Gillham, m. James Sanders.

The second wife of Jacob Clemons Gillham

was Katy Hakleroad and their children

were:

J. Milton Gillham.

Priscilla Gillham, m. James Coda.

J. Harvey Gillham, m. Polly Whiteside; their

children were:

William Gillham.

Sally Gillham.

Samual (Samuel) Gillham.

Ann Hester Gillham.

David Gillham, m. Polly Hakleroad, their chil-

dren were:

Thomas Gillham.

Mason Gillham.

Polly Gillham, m. Mr. Thomas.

1887

Received of the Treasurer of the County of ...

the sum of ...

for the purchase of ...

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of the County of ...

for the purchase of ...

James Gillham.

Sally Gillham.

Namecy Gillham.

8. John Gillham, b. in South Carolina, m. Sarah Clark in South Carolina, their children were:

Margaret Gillham, m. Samuel Brown in South Carolina.

Ann Gillham, m. Isiah Dunnagan in South Carolina, their children were:

Joshua, Thomas, Almer, Joseph, Clark, Isiah and Louisa Dunnagan. (Louisa m. Levi Stringer).

James Gillham, m. Polly Good (First marriage license issued in Madison County, Illinois).

Their children were:

Polly Gillham, m. Jackson Davidson.

also m. Jefferson Cox.

Sally Gillham, m. Ryland Ballard.

Nancy Gillham, m. Hugh Paul.

Martha T. Gillham, m. Lemuel Southard.

Ryderus Clark Gillham, m. Susannah Brown, children were:

Lydia Gillham, m. James Gillham.

Samuel P. Gillham, m. Louisa Gillham and are the ancestors of Isabell Crowder Helgevold, Chicago, Illinois.

Rev. John Gillham.

Micajah C. Gillham.

Hannah Gillham, m. Charles Sebastain.

Sarah Gillham.

Susannah B. Gillham, m. Samuel Teter.

also m. George Rice.

Ryderus Clark Gillham, m. Ruthama Stockton,

after the death of his first wife, Susan-

nah Brown. Their children were:

Ann Gillham, m. Elias Judy.

James Gillham.

Geashom P. Gillham.

Mary E. Gillham, m. Jonah Good.

E. Ellen Gillham, m. John Wilson.

Ryderus Clark Gillham, Jr.

Thomas Gillham, never married.

Sarah Gillham, m. Daniel Brown; Children were:

John, Charles, Samuel, I. Newton, D. Sanders,

James and Susannah Brown. (Susannah Brown

married Mr. McMurtra).

Charles Gillham, m. Celia Medford, one child:

Mary Ann Gillham, m. James Tilton.

Charles Gillham also married Mary Murphy and

their child was: Ann Gillham, m. David Klinge.

Elizabeth Gillham, m. Micajah Cox.

Susannah Gillham, m. William Ramsey, their chil-

dren were:

John Ramsey.

Carolina Ramsey, m. Mr. Packwood.

Mary Ann Ramsey, m. Dr. M. Turner.

Polly Gillham, m. Thomas Cox, Children were:

Jefferson, John, and William Cox.

John Gillham, m. Phebe Dunnagans. He was a pioneer

Methodist minister and died in 1835 at the

age of 36. Children: Narcissa Gillham, m.

Johnson Vaughn, also George Quigley, their

children were: Frank, John, and Mac Quigley.

Daniel B. Gillham, m. E. Luretia Smith and

had one child: Erika Gillham, m. Warren Love.

He (Daniel B. Gillham) then married Virginia

Harrison; their children were: Willard T.,

Nannie Addean, Alice, Lillian and Virginia.

His third marriage was to Adeline Harrison

sister to Virginia (second wife). No children

by this marriage.

Julia A. Gillham, m. William Harrison.

Eliza Gillham, m. Shed Gillham.

Joseph Gillham, m. Miss Adams.

William Gillham, born on the way to Illinois, mar-

ried Polly McKinney, their children were: John

and William.

9. Isaac Gillham, born Nov. 10, 1757 in Augusta Co.,

Va. m. Jane Kirkpatrick in South Carolina. Their

children were:

Thomas Gillham, m. Letitia Davidson, their

children were:

Newton, Lewallen, James, Shadrack, Minerva
(who married Gabriel Marlow), and Margaret
(who married W. C. Linn).

John Gillham, m. Elizabeth Gillham; their children were:

James, Madison, Julia, and John.

James Gillham, m. Polly Lofton, their children were:

Leroy, Wesley, Erastus (who became Judge),
William (also a Judge), Margaret (married
Dr. Kersey), Jane (married Jesse Newman).

William Gillham V, m. Barbara Heaton, 3-13-1821
License #325, their children were:

J. Addison Gillham and Louisa who married
Sidney Davidson.

William Gillham married (second) Marian
Davidson, their children were: Thomas and
Mary Jane.

Isaac Gillham, Jr. m. Rebecca Hayden and were
the parents of James Gillham.

Margaret Gillham, m. John Davidson, they were
the parents of Milton Davidson, and the
grandparents of John C. Davidson, Mrs.
Maggie McCarty and Mattie Davidson.

Polly Gillham, m. Robert Whiteside.

Susannah Gillham, m. Hardy Willbanks.

Jane Gillham, m. Hiram Fish.

10. Mary Gillham, no record.

11. Nancy Gillham, no record.

As has been stated, WILLIAM GILLHAM (fourth son of Thomas Gillham, Sr.) married Jane McDaw, and they are the direct ancestors of the writer. Their children were:

John D. Gillham, b. South Carolina.

William Gillham, b. South Carolina.

Ezekiel Gillham, b. South Carolina.

Agnes Gillham, m. John G. Lofton.

Sally Gillham, m. Mr. Waddle.

Mary Gillham.

MARGARET GILLHAM, b. South Carolina May 21, 1770, married JOHN McDOW in South Carolina about 1795 (See chapter on 'McDow Family History').

Jane Gillham.

When WILLIAM GILLHAM and his family were induced to leave South Carolina to come to Illinois, in 1802, they settled first in the American bottom, and from that locality went to Boone Co., Mo. From thence they came to Jersey County, Illinois, Mississippi Township, in the year 1818. The vicinity in which they settled soon took the name of Lofton's Prairie named after John G. Lofton, his son-in-law.

There is no record of the entry of land in this precinct until 1823, but from that date the settlement of the prairie

advanced quite rapidly, records showing the first settlers being John G. Lofton, and his son Thomas Lofton, of South Carolina, and John D. Gillham and Ezekiel Gillham, sons of WILLIAM GILLHAM. They were active and prominent men in the neighborhood. JOHN McDOW, son-in-law of WILLIAM GILLHAM, was another settler from South Carolina, who at an early date had settled two and a half miles east of Edwardsville, in Madison County, and subsequently moved to the American bottom and from that locality went to Boone Co., Mo. He returned to Illinois in 1824, and settled in Jersey County.

The earliest settlers in the vicinity of "Lofton's Prairie" were made up of families of Loftons, Gillhams, McDows, Lurtens, Whites, Deemans, Cummings, Carrolls, Waggoners, Slatens, Cockrells, Darlingtons, Swains, Utts, Piggotts, Chappells, Briggs, Spauldings, Browns, and their relatives either of blood or marriage. This period was the day of large families, and intermarriage between the children of the settlers naturally cemented the pioneers into a more compact body, and greater unity and contentment prevailed in their home relations, social enjoyments and religious observances. The first dwellings were log cabins and to construct them required help from neighbors and distant friends. Husbands and wives were partners in the highest sense of the word--each assumed the responsibilities pertaining to his or her part of the work of establishing and maintaining the new home, way out in the wilds of Illinois. In those days, many of the heads of fami-

lies could neither read nor write--although the people of Lofton's Prairie were an exception to that rule, as the leaders were generally well-educated for that period. Thus the children were taught in the various homes, each taking his turn. The families clubed together and employed a teacher, who boarded a week around with each patron.

The Gillham Campground, located on the east side of Gillham mound, was established in the early 1820s, by the Methodist, and here annually, for a week or ten days the people from long distances, would gather in their carts and tents, in the grove of immense forest trees, with springs of pure water. Here sitting on puncheon seats, in front of a platform for the preachers, they would spend time worshipping God in what Bryant denominates, "God's first temples". Here the renowned Peter Cartwright, Peter Akers, Isaac Piggott, Jacob Lurton, George Slaten, Joseph Piggott and many others who were noted preachers of their day held services and great revivals of religion resulted. This campground was maintained for 25 years.

The following is a history of the Bethel M. E. Church, taken from the Jersey County records:

"This class was organized at the house of John D. Gillham in 1823, by Rev. Jacob Lurton, Sr., the pioneer preacher. Among the original members were John D. Gillham and wife, Mrs. Jane Gillham and two daughters, Ezekiel Gillham and wife, and Thomas G. Lofton. Rev. Jacob Lurton, Sr., was pastor

of the church and continued to serve in that capacity until his death. This frame structure built in 1835, was 20x36 feet in size, was erected on the southwest quarter of Sec. 27, was afterwards used for a barn by George Briggs. The present church edifice was built in 1873, near the site of the first church".

There is a very old cemetery back of this church, one of the first burials being that of WILLIAM GILLHAM, my revolutionary ancestor. He died at the home of his son, John D. Gillham, October 27, 1825.

From the book "Revolutionary Soldiers buried in Illinois", by Walker, the following is given:- "William Gillham was one of the famous Gillham family of sons who served in the war from South Carolina. He came with his brothers to Madison County, Illinois, but removed to Jersey County, where he died." Pages 59, 80-81.

Judge John G. Lofton, from which Lofton's Prairie received its name, died in 1837, leaving three sons. Thomas G. Lofton who moved to Madison County; Samuel A. Lofton who settled near Otterville; John G. Lofton who settled in Macoupin County. The first sermon preached in the vicinity was by Rev. John Clark, and was in the house of John G. Lofton, in the year 1818.

John D. Gillham and his brother Ezekiel, sons of WILLIAM GILLHAM, were connected with the rangers of the days of early settlement, and more than once were called upon to as-

sist in the defense of the settlement against the depredations of the Indians. The first sermon preached in the home of John D. Gillham was in 1820, by Rev. Jacob Lurton. Some of the descendants of John Gillham were Fletcher Gillham, Wesley W. Gillham of Elsay Township, and Charles Gillham who at one time owned and operated a store in Jerseyville. The first school teacher in the prairie was Turner R. Lurton who taught in a log house owned by John D. Gillham. The first schoolhouse was built in 1840.

A history of Illinois printed in 1849 says-"The convention (or Slave) party of 1824 owed its defeat to the Gillham family and its kinsmen, who almost in a solid phalanx cast five hundred votes against the proposition to make Illinois a slave state."

These are only a few of the many fine deeds found in the records and histories of the Gillham family, these courageous pioneers were humble in worship to their god; were faithful in allegiance to their country; and devoted to home and loved ones.

Military Records.

THOMAS GILLHAM, Sr.

210 days in Capt. Barnetts Company, Hills Regiment:
14 days in Capt. James Thompson's Company: Bratton Regiment;
40 days in the latter company under Lieutenant Dervin: 9 days in Capt. Hills Company and 29 days as Horseman in Capt. Kirkpatrick's Company, said services terminating October 30, 1781.

From the office of Historical Commission, South
Carolina.

THOMAS GILLHAM, Sr.

"This is to certify that there are on file and on record in this office, which is a department of the executive branch of the government of South Carolina, two accounts against the State of South Carolina, from Thomas Gillham for services rendered in the Militia of the State during the Revolutionary War. The first being for ten days as a cattle driver, nine days as a foot soldier in Capt. Hilles Company, and twenty-nine days as a horseman in Capt. Kirkpatrick's Company, the first of said service terminating 10-30-1781, and no date being given for the other two services, the second account being for 210 days in Capt. Barnetts Company, Hills regiment, 14 days in Capt. James Thompson's Company, Brattons Regt. and 40 days in the latter company under Lieutenant Dervin, dates of tours not given; that said accounts were duly approved and paid by indents in the States Treasury, given under my hand and seal this 17th day of November, 1911.

State of South Carolina, office of Historical Commission.

A. S. Salley, Jr. Sec."

John Gillham

He was a Corporal in the 6th South Carolina Regiment; enlisted March 29th, 1776, and received his discharge June 1st, 1777. Also under Col. Brandon in South Carolina Mil-

tia. Died March 1832, buried in Wanda Cemetery, near So. Rosanne, Ill. Grave is marked by a DAR stone.

WILLIAM GILLHAM

Revolutionary War Audited Account Folder 2853 contains the following:

X-765. William Gillham. His account of a horse, saddle, and bridle lost in public service in 1780. The indent issued in payment of this account is badly faded.

X-2827. William Gillham. His account of militia duty in Brandon's Regiment as a sergeant before and since the fall of Charleston, per Col. Anderson's Return.

WILLIAM GILLHAM is buried in the East Newbern Cemetery, Jersey Co., his grave was marked by the Abraham Lincoln Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, October 27, 1957. An interesting account with pictures, appears in the DAR Magazine, March 1958. The descendents present at the time of the marking were: Mrs. Robert F. Lenhardt and daughter Linda, Miss Susan Nott, Miss Laura Nott, Mrs. Brownlow May, Mrs. W. O. Baker, Mrs. John S. Devanny, Mrs. Robert P. Vance, Mrs. Lyle Garrison, Mrs. William Lurton, Mr. William Lurton, Mrs. Walter Knight and Margaret McDow.

The members of the Gillham family were as equally famous for their civic achievements as for their military prominence. In searching through the Madison County Histories, the writer found the following:

Military Commissions

1810, Jan. 2, William Gillham, Capt. of Militia.

1812, Jan. 24, Isaac Gillham, Capt.

Isaac Gillham, Ensign.

May 2, Samuel Gillham, Ensign, Vice Isaac Gillham promoted.

1814, April 19, R. C. Gillham, Lieutenant of Militia.

1816, Jan. 10, William Gillham, Capt.

Isaac Gillham, Lieutenant.

June 2, James Gillham, Ensign.

1818, Aug. 7, Isaac Gillham, Lieutenant.

James Gillham, Ensign.

Civic Appointments

1810, Apr. 28, William Gillham, Justice of the Peace.

1810, Sept. 19, Ishom Gillham, Sheriff in Madison Co. Ill.

Sept. 27, William Gillham, Justice of the Peace.

William Gillham, County Judge, 1827.

Isom Gillham, Sheriff, 1812, 1815, 1817.

Thomas Gillham, County Commissioner, 1830-33.

The following prayer, written by the author of this book, was given at the grave marking of WILLIAM GILLHAM, Oct. 27, 1957:

"God of Our Ancestor--whose almighty hand led him through battles, wilderness and deprivation--lead us--the children of his children's children--with the same almighty hand. May

there flow through the veins of we his descendants more than a fragment of his humility to God, Loyalty to Country and devotion to home and loved one. May the memory of this day so deeply reflect in our hearts and minds that the generations yet to be born, will also know of the humble greatness of this thy son--WILLIAM GILLHAM."

Crest

Gillham, Gilliam, Gilham

Arms, Gules, a wolf springing from behind a rock in a field
vert.

Crest, A Demi, lion rampant, ppr

Motto, Vigilantia (watchful) Cautio (cautious) Adverearius
(an opponent)

HISTORY of the McDOW FAMILY

MARGARET McDOW, the daughter of JOHN McDOW and Margaret Gillham, married Jacob Lurton in Illinois, 1829.

I am very grateful to Ida McDow Rodman of Waxhaw, North Carolina, for much of the history and data on the McDow family that is being used in this chapter. Her book "The McDow Family in America," was invaluable and I feel sure that without that information, this chapter would have been quite incomplete.

The McDows lived in Edinburgh, Glasgow, Paisley, and Perth in Scotland, where there are still many of that name. John McDow, the ancestor who emigrated from Scotland, settled in Pennsylvania and subsequently removed to Lancaster District, South Carolina. His mother was a McElhaney, a sister of Robert and Thomas McElhaney; the McElhaney's being the first to receive land grants in the Waxhaws, 1751. This small group of settlers were of the Presbyterian conviction and many of them were wealthy people. The first organization as a church is supposed to have been effected in the same year the settlement was made, which was, as above stated, in the year 1751. This historical church and cemetery still stand, and during the Revolution the old Waxhaw Church, a log structure, was used as a temporary hospital where wounded American soldiers from Hanging Rock and other points were tenderly cared for by those in charge.

John McDow married, first, Catherine Caryl (Carroll),

a daughter of Joseph Caryl and a grand daughter of Samuel Caryl, whose wills are recorded in Mechlenburg County Court House, Charlotte, North Carolina. He was a planter of considerable means, owning much land and many slaves. There is no record of his second wife, other than that her name was, Mary.

John McDow and his descendants were most patriotic, giving much support and active service in every war in which America has engaged, beginning with the Revolution, in which John McDow himself rendered service. Each man furnished his own equipment; and unlike Continental soldiers of the time, they fought without pay and usually were not reimbursed for their services until after the war was over.

Children of John McDow and Catherine Caryl (Carroll).

1. Thomas McDow, b. October 12, 1765; d. Oct. 24, 1835
m. Elizabeth Taylor, d; m. Mary Cantzon.
2. JOHN McDOW, Jr. b. December 29, 1770; d. October 20, 1834 m. MARGARET GILLHAM.
3. James McDow, b. March 2, 1782; m. Martha Johnston June 2, 1803.
4. Robert McDow, b. before 1774; m. Mary, d. 1829.
5. William McDow, b. April 13, 1786; m. Susan Sumners d. 1839.
6. Agnes McDow, b. before 1774.
7. Jane McDow.

Since JOHN McDOW, second son of John McDow and Catherine

Caryl, is the ancestor of the writer, I should like to give a brief account of the other 6 children.

Thomas McDow, son of John and Catherine McDow, born in Lancaster District, S. C., 1765. When about sixteen years of age he enlisted as a private in South Carolina troops, serving under Capt. George Dunlap, Major Thomas Thompson, General Francis Marion and Richard Terrell. After the close of the war he returned to Lancaster District where he resided until his death on October 24, 1835. He was a planter of considerable means, owning much land and many slaves. A government marker has been erected in the D. A. R. plot of Old Waxhaw Cemetery to Thomas McDow. Taylor McDow was a son of Thomas McDow and Elizabeth Taylor McDow, he was born about 1796, died 1836, m. Nancy McIlwain.

Children of Taylor McDow and Nancy Anna McIlwain McDow.

1. Mary Elizabeth McDow, b. 9-29-1820; d. Jan. 5, 1897.
Never married.

2. Thomas Franklin McDow, b. Dec. 20, 1821; d. Nov. 4, 1884. He was a doctor; he practiced his profession at Liberty Hill, S. C. Married Isabella Cunningham.

Children:

1. John Cunningham McDow.
2. Louisa Agnes McDow.
3. Richard Wylie McDow.
4. Nannie Cunningham McDow.
5. Thomas Franklin McDow, Jr.

3. Johanna McDow, died in childhood.
4. Charlotte McDow, died in childhood.
5. William McDow, died in childhood.
6. Robert Simpson ^{McDow} b. Nov. 18, 1825; d. Dec. 29, 1891.
Also a doctor, practiced in Liberty Hill, S. C.
Served as a surgeon of the 21st Regiment of S. C.
M. during the war between the states. m. Nancy Emily
Ballard.

Children:

1. Thomas Parks Ballard McDow.
2. Andrew Columbus McDow.
3. Robert Edward Lee McDow.
4. Edgar Stinson McDow.

Also a doctor, m. Mary E. Bridges, and were
the parents of Charlotte Ida McDow Rodman, who
wrote the book "The McDow Family in America".

7. James Taylor McDow, b. Sept. 16, 1829; d. Feb. 15,
1865. Enlisted in the Confederate States Army, and
never returned to his home. Married Melissa Crain.

Children:

1. James Taylor McDow, Jr.
2. Mary Frances McDow.
8. Andrew Russell McDow, b. Sept. 9, 1831; d. July 13,
1854.
9. John Jett McDow, b. June 6, 1833.

Enlisted as a private in the Confederate Army in

1861, and was a member of Co. G. 51st., Tennessee Vell Cheatham's Division. Was captured and sent to Camp Butler near Springfield, Illinois. Later exchanged at High Point, N. C. Married Mary Ann Pullen.

Children:

1. James Wilbur McDow.
 2. Robert Simpson McDow.
 3. Benjamin Pryor McDow.
 4. Laura Ida McDow.
 5. John Bernard McDow.
 6. Anna Mary McDow.
 7. William Clyde McDow.
 8. Susie E. McDow.
10. Anna Jane Ella McDow, b. Dec. 16, 1836; d. Jan. 19, 1876. Married Eugene Augustus Young.

Children:

1. Robert Edward Young.
2. Eugenia Ann Young.
3. Lee Young.

James McDow, third son of John McDow and Catherine Caryl McDow, was born March 2, 1782. He married Martha L. Johnston, June 2, 1803, and lived in Jacksonham, Lancaster District, South Carolina.

Children of James McDow and Martha Johnston McDow.

1. Catherine Crawford McDow, b. June 26, 1805; m. Mr.

Gettys.

2. William Linn McDow, b. Jan. 10, 1807.
3. Thomas McDow, b. Nov. 30, 1810; d. Feb. 24, 1889;
m. Elizabeth Draffin.

Children:

1. Martha Jane McDow.
2. William Alexander McDow.
3. James Harvey McDow.
4. Hugh Johnston McDow.
5. Mary Elizabeth McDow.

Married Jane Irwin Nisbet.

Children:

1. John Newton McDow.
 2. Sara Elizabeth McDow.
 3. George Edward McDow.
 4. Andrew Curry McDow.
4. Martha Amelia McDow, b. Sept. 5, 1812; d. July 15,
1885. Married William Gamble.

Children:

1. James Stephen Gamble.
 2. John Harvey Gamble.
 3. William Harrison Gamble.
 4. Thomas Douglas Gamble.
 5. Margaret Jane Gamble.
5. John Johnston McDow, b. Sept. 7, 1814.
 6. Margaret Jane McDow, b. Aug. 19, 1817; d. Mar. 20,
1877. Married Capt. Samuel Alexander Curry, had

two children.

7. Harriet Agnes McDow, b. Oct. 9, 1819; d. Oct. 26, 1877.
8. James Harvey McDow, b. Sept. 11, 1822; d. July 1875.
He was a Captain in the Confederate Army. Married Margaret Anne McMurray.

Children:

1. Harriet Anne McDow.
2. James Pellasier McDow.
3. William Harper McDow.
4. John Alexander McDow.
5. Joseph A. McMurray McDow.
6. Robert Everette McDow.
7. Thomas Edward McDow.
8. Martha Jane McDow.

Robert McDow, son of John McDow and Catherine Caryl McDow, was born before 1774; died 1829. His wife was named Maryln; in 1802 he went with his brother JOHN McDOW, Jr. to Kentucky, subsequently removed to Illinois. Afterwards he settled in Boone County, Mo.

Children of Robert and Mary McDow.

1. William McDow.
2. Samuel McDow.
3. John McDow.
4. Robert McDow.
5. Daughter married George Johnson.

6. Daughter married Andrew A. Russell.

7. Daughter married Elijah Jackson.

William McDow, son of John and Catherine Caryl McDow, was born April 13, 1786; died 1839. He married Susan Boone Farr Sumners.

Agnes McDow, born before 1774. She married a Mr. Livingston. She was a daughter of John and Catherine Caryl McDow.

Jane McDow, daughter of John and Catherine Caryl McDow, she married Joseph McMeen.

A Genealogy of each of the children of John and Catherine Caryl McDow, would require too much space, hence I refer you to the book "The McDow Family in America", by Ida McDow Rodman, for a more detailed account.

JOHN McDOW, Jr., son of John McDow and Catherine Caryl, and the ancestor of the writer, was born December 29, 1770. He was one of the early settlers from South Carolina, first locating two and a half miles east of Edwardsville in Madison County, and subsequently moving to the American bottom and from there to Boone County, Mo. He later settled in Jersey County, Illinois. In the center of the district known as Lofton's Prairie, the village of "Dow" was laid out. It was named after the first settler, JOHN McDOW, and was platted by his grandson, John Hardin McDow. It was located on the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad, since abandoned. I doubt if the population was ever over 300. In the early days of my childhood, my grandparents, Rev. Robert Monroe

Smith and ^{Sarah} Margaret Lurton Smith, lived in a pleasant cottage on what was probably the main street. The postoffice and general store was owned and operated by Tell McDow, the elevator was operated by Byron McDow, the lumberyard by Ray McDow, and another general store was operated by Clarence Updyke.

JOHN McDOW and MARGARET GILLHAM were married in South Carolina about 1793. The following children were born:

1. Mary McDow, b. Nov. 26, 1793; m. William Gillham (cousin).
2. Thomas McDow, b. Aug. 12, 1795; d. 1874; m. Mary F. Lofton.
3. Charles Gillham McDow, b. Oct. 11, 1797; d. Feb. 26, 1860; m. Matilda Rice.
4. Robert Hartness McDow, b. Feb. 25, 1800; d. July 2, 1882.
5. Elizabeth McDow, b. July 24, 1802 (single).
6. M. Jane McDow, b. Sept. 12, 1804; d. July, 1893 (single).
7. William McDow, b. Feb. 2, 1808; d. March 14, 1887.
8. MARGARET McDOW, b. May 26, 1810; d. Nov. 4, 1889.
9. John McDow, III, b. May 18, 1813; d. Sept. 7, 1850.

Since MARGARET McDOW, eighth child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham, is the direct ancestor, a brief account will be given of the other children.

Mary McDow, first child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham, was born in South Carolina, died in McLean County, Il-

linois. She married her cousin, William Gillham, the following children were born:

Milton Gillham.

Margaret Gillham, m. Tankisley.

Carolina Gillham, m. Mr. Libs of Scott Co., Ill.

Clayton Gillham.

William Gillham.

Dow Gillham.

Alvina Gillham, m. Mr. Taylor.

Angeline Gillham.

Thomas McDow, second child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham, married Mary Lofton, 1819, resided in Mississippi Township, Jersey County. He served two years in the War of 1812. Their children were:

1. Lucinda McDow; m. James Piggott.

Children:

Joseph Piggott, m. Mary Reed.

John Piggott.

George Piggott, m. Hannah Sneider.

Mary Piggott, m. Hasty.

2. Mahilda McDow, m. Dr. James Veitch of England.

Children:

Myra Veitch, m. Thomas Reeves and secondly, J. Piggott.

Addie Veitch.

Lillie Veitch m. William Alemang.

Jessie Veitch, m.

Louise Veitch, died in childhood.

3. Samuel McDow.
4. Salina McDow, m. C. C. Lowrance, of Macoupin Co., Illinois. Had three sons, Thomas, Alvin, and Edgar all lived in Okla.
5. Emeline McDow, m. Coonrod and lived in Macoupin Co., Children were: Mary, William, Olivia (m. V. Gilviroon), Herbert, (m. Martha West), Thomas (m. Ida West), and Maggie.
6. John McDow, b. Jersey Co., Ill., and m. Frances Blandford.

Children:

Thomas McDow, m. Dester Jones.

Fanny McDow m. G. R. Corbin of Virginia.

Henry McDow died young.

Eliza McDow died young.

Elvadus McDow m. Nellie Chappel, lived in Macoupin Co.

Ella McDow m. J. Birch.

William McDow.

Emma McDow m. J. M. McIntyre.

Clara McDow (single)

Charlie McDow married and moved to California.

7. Thomas McDow, m. C. White.

Children were Jennie, Charlie and Alice; they lived in Mexico; married second time, Mary Fuller, and had one son, Harry McDow who lived in Kansas.

8. Caroline McDow, m. William Gill of England. Children were: Harry, Agnes, Etna, Lon, Minnie and Blanche Gill.
9. Silinda McDow, m. Robert Jarmon of Macoupin Co., Ill., Children were: Maggie, Elmer, Laura, Caroline, Charles, and Myrtle Jarmon.
10. Eliza Jane McDow, m. John Hall, children were William and Lula Hall.
11. James McDow, b. October 11, 1844, Jersey County, Ill. served in Civil War, m. Anna Sumner, (b. 1847, d. 1905) Oct. 17, 1866.

Children:

William L. McDow.

Purl O. McDow, b. 1869; d. 1917.

Oliver R. McDow.

James W. McDow, b. 1874; d. 1949; m. Alice Perry who died in 1950.

Harry W. McDow.

Edith M. McDow, b. 1882; d. 1915; m. Abel Amherst Coult.

Lula Blanche McDow, b. 1885; d. 1940; m. Mr. Le Claire.

Charles Gillham McDow, third child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham, was born in South Carolina in 1797, and went with his parents to Illinois. He served a year in the Black Hawk War and was one of the pursuers of the Indians at the Wood River Massacre. He married Matilda Rice, who was

born in Kentucky, March 20, 1888, Children were:

1. Martha McDow, b. July 13, 1826; d. Sept. 9, 1888, no children.
2. Margaret Avaline McDow, b. Aug. 26, 1828; m. William Marshall, 1851, lived in Elsau, Ill., children were: Charles, Laura, George, Rose, J. O'Connor, Josephine, William, and John Marshall.
3. Sarah McDow, b. April 6, 1831, lived near Newbern, Ill., married Joseph Marshall, 1849. Children were:
 Dora Jane Marshall m. James Harris.
 Louise Marshall m. Arthur McGee.
 Florence Marshall m. Frank Bentley.
 Flora Marshall.
 Addie Marshall m. A. Patton.
 J. Edmond Marshall m. Mattie Simpson.
4. John Newton McDow, b. Aug. 22, 1833; d. Jan. 22, 1914. He married Mary Elizabeth Harris (b. Nov. 21, 1839, d. Aug. 30, 1916) m. Sept. 9, 1858.
 Children were:
 1. Alzada Jane McDow, b. Sept. 2, 1859; d. April 10, 1944. She married Geo. Spangles who was born July 1, 1854.
 2. Charles William McDow, b. Dec. 20, 1861; d. Oct. 12, 1940; married Neva Moss, b. May 12, 1866; d. Dec. 5, 1936.
 3. Anna Alice McDow, b. March 4, 1864; d. Feb. 2, 1896. Married Will J. Chaplin.

4. Mattie Louise McDow, b. Jan. 26, 1868; d. Jan. 31, 1950. Married C. L. Mott, Attorney of St. Louis--divorced.
 5. Robert McDow, b. Dec. 30, 1870; d. Dec. 10, 1947. Married Martha Briggs, b. 1875; d. 1929.
 6. Clara Irene McDow married W. Spaulding.
 7. Martha Lee McDow, b. May 14, 1866; d. Aug. 30, 1908. Married Addison Chaplin, who was killed by a train Jan. 24, 1905.
 8. Ruth Collins McDow, b. Oct. 18, 1874; d. Oct. 16, 1923; married M. Hubert Robinson.
 9. Louis Eugene McDow, b. Mar. 5, 1879; m. Jesse Mann.
 10. Homer LaRue McDow, b. Jan. 19, 1883; m. Lula Chaple.
5. Allen McDow, b. Feb. 17, 1837; d. Aug. 15, 1871.
 6. Mary Angeline McDow, b. Jan. 23, 1840; d. March 1, 1844.

The children of Alzada Jane McDow and Geo. Spangles.

1. Jessie Spangle, b. Oct. 29, 1883; d. Sept. 1954, m. Jay Noble.
2. Leslie Spangle, b. June 30, 1885; d. Jan. 25, 1948.
3. Lloyd Spangle, b. Sept. 26, 1886; d. July 27, 1953.
4. Walter Spangle, b. Feb. 13, 1888.

5. Anice Spangle, b. Feb. 11, 1893; m. Dr. Har-
dinal.
6. Gladys Spangle, b. Apr. 28, 1896; d. Dec.
27, 1949, m. Rev. T. L. Hibber.
7. Eva Spangle, b. Nov. 8, 1897; m. Otha Keick-
ner.
8. Mildred Spangle, b. Nov. 11, 1901; m. Rus-
sell Little.

The Children of Charles William McDow and Neva Moss.

1. Bessie Irene McDow, b. Sept. 28, 1884; m.
Dan Wieland.

Children:

- Robert W. Wieland, b. Mar. 9, 1917.
 - William K. Wieland, b. June 19, 1918.
 - Clyde Lee Wieland, b. Jan. 25, 1930.
2. Eva Maude McDow, b. May 25, 1890; d. Dec.
24, 1940., m. Will Smith.

Children:

- Ethel Irene Smith, b. May 25, 1911.
- Charles Smith, b. Feb. 16, 1913.
- Ray Elbert Smith, b. Oct. 18, 1914.

The Children of Anna Alice McDow and W. J. Chaplin.

1. Nina Murel Chaplin, m. Lucy Waggoner.
- Child, Richard Waggoner.

The children of Louise Mattie McDow and C. L. Mott.

1. William Mott, d. 1913.
2. Cliff Lammie Mott, b. Oct. 26, 1893.

The Children of Clara Irene McDow and M. Spaulding.

1. Clarence Spaulding, killed in car accident
Dec. 3, 1934.

The Children of Martha Lee McDow and Addison Chaplin.

1. Lee Chaplin, b. Aug. 26, 1889.
2. Leta Chaplin, b. Apr. 1891; m. Trek Birch.
3. Newton Chaplin, b. Aug. 9, 1896; d. Jan. 14, 1900.
4. Robert Chaplin, b. Apr. 7, 1905 (after father's death).

The Children of Louis Eugene McDow and Jessie Mann.

1. Dallas McDow.

The Children of Homer LaRue McDow and Lula Chappel.

1. Elizabeth McDow, m. William Lurton.

Children: William, Jane, Alice, Donald,
Clayton, Robert, and Mary Ann Lurton.

2. Mary Frances, m. Russell Whyte.

Children: Dennis and Gary Whyte.

Robert Hartness McDow, fourth child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham McDow, was born in South Carolina, and came to Illinois with his parents, was a Col. in the Black Hawk War, enlisting under his father's name. Was a "Copper-head" (sympathizer with the South) during the Civil War, and was imprisoned for expressing his opinion about slavery. He was the first sheriff of Scott Co., Ill., 1839. He married twice, first time to Esther Lofton, and then to Mary Briggs.

Children of Robert Hartness McDow and Esther Lofton McDow.

1. Clarissa McDow, m. James Sprygley, lived at Manchester, Texas, had one son, Elvadás Sprygley.

Children of Robert Hartness McDow and Mary Briggs.

2. Elvadás Terry McDow, m. Abbie Burnham, no children.
3. Clarinda Minerva McDow, b. 1836; m. Lewis Campbell. in 1856, lived near Bonapart, Iowa, children: Eva, Mattie, Benton and Albert Campbell.
4. Lafayette Decorda McDow, b. 1836; d. 1897; m. Jennie Norwood, 1865, lived in California; children Frank, George, Otis and Lula McDow.
5. Robert Milton McDow, b. Feb. 1838, never married.
6. Thomas Benton McDow, b. Aug. 4, 1841; m. Sarah Harlan, Children: Elvadás and Minnie Myrtle McDow.
7. Elvira Jane McDow, b. 1843.
8. Julia Anna McDow, b. 1845; d. 1882 m. David Dodds, children: Jenny Mae and Rosa Julia Dodds.

Elizabeth McDow, fifth child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham McDow, was born in South Carolina, went to Illinois with his parents. Never married.

Mary Jane McDow, sixth child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham McDow, never married.

William McDow, seventh child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham McDow, was born in Madison County, Illinois. He married Delilah Waggoner and lived in Otterville, Ill. Their children were:

1. Marion McDow, b. 1830; m. Melissa Rogers.
2. Maria McDow, b. May 1832; d. Aug. 1857, m. Charles Riley.
3. Ellen McDow, b. May 30, 1835; m. Mr. Randolph, 1857, had one daughter, Eva, m. Sheldon Rhodes; had two children Della and Stowe Rhodes.
4. Margaret McDow, b. Jan. 16, 1838, never married.
5. Mary McDow, b. Apr. 22, 1840; m. Zila Noble, 1840, had one child, Inez Noble. Lived at Grafton, Ill.
6. William Hartness McDow, b. Feb. 16, 1843; m. Nancy Hughes. Children were: Winona, Penn, Grey and Zulla McDow.
7. Josephine McDow, b. June 25, 1847; m. Lawrence Green, 1847, had one child, William Lawrence Green.
8. Alice McDow, b. Apr. 18, 1850; m. J. Frankisley.

MARGARET McDOW, eighth child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham McDow, b. May 26, 1810; d. Nov. 4, 1889. She married Jacob Lurton, March 20, 1829. Since MARGARET McDOW and JACOB LURTON are the direct ancestors of the writer, a complete account will be found in the chapter "History of the Lurton Family".

John McDow III, b. May 18, 1813; d. Sept. 7, 1850, was the ninth child of John McDow and Margaret Gillham McDow. He married Maria Waggoner of Virginia 1835, and lived in Newbern, Illinois. The following children were born:

1. Ellen McDow, m. John Haynes; m. second time Mr. I. Lamb and had one child, Clara who married William

Larabee. He served 3 years in the Civil War.

2. Ann McDow, m. J. Lamb, lived near Jerseyville, Ill.
Children: Laura, Albert, Walter and Eva Lamb.
3. Nancy McDow, m. Oliver Reed, children were Edward and Gertrude Reed.
4. William McDow, lived at Elsay.
5. John McDow, b. 1847, d. 1918; married Medora A. Burley (b. 1854, d. 1927) in 1873. He was a merchant in Dow, Illinois, the following children were born:
 1. Tell McDow, b. 10-18-1873; d. 1949. He married Ruby Ruggles, b. 1874. At this time she is still living, they had two children, Clyde McDow and Marguerite McDow. He became the owner of the general store of Dow, and also postmaster until his death. This store has since been destroyed by fire.
 2. Claude N. McDow, b. Oct. 23, 1877; wife's name was Lucy. He died 1928. Children: Dwight and Eunice McDow, m. Joseph Stiritz.
 3. Alice McDow, b. May 18, 1880; d. Mar. 27, 1882.
 4. Arthur McDow, b. Oct. 28, 1882.
 5. Ross C. McDow, b. Sept. 7, 1884; d. Mar. 15, 1905.
 6. Bryon McDow--daughter Marilyn, married Alfred Biermann, Mary Rae Biermann--child.
 7. Ray McDow--daughter Betty married Robert Lenhardt, Linda Lenhardt--child.

6. Margaret E. McDow, married Joseph Knight, June 27, 1867, and lived on the original homestead of John McDow. They had two children, Herbert Knight and Walter Knight, --Married Helen Reed--son--Joseph Knight.

McDow Coat of Arms

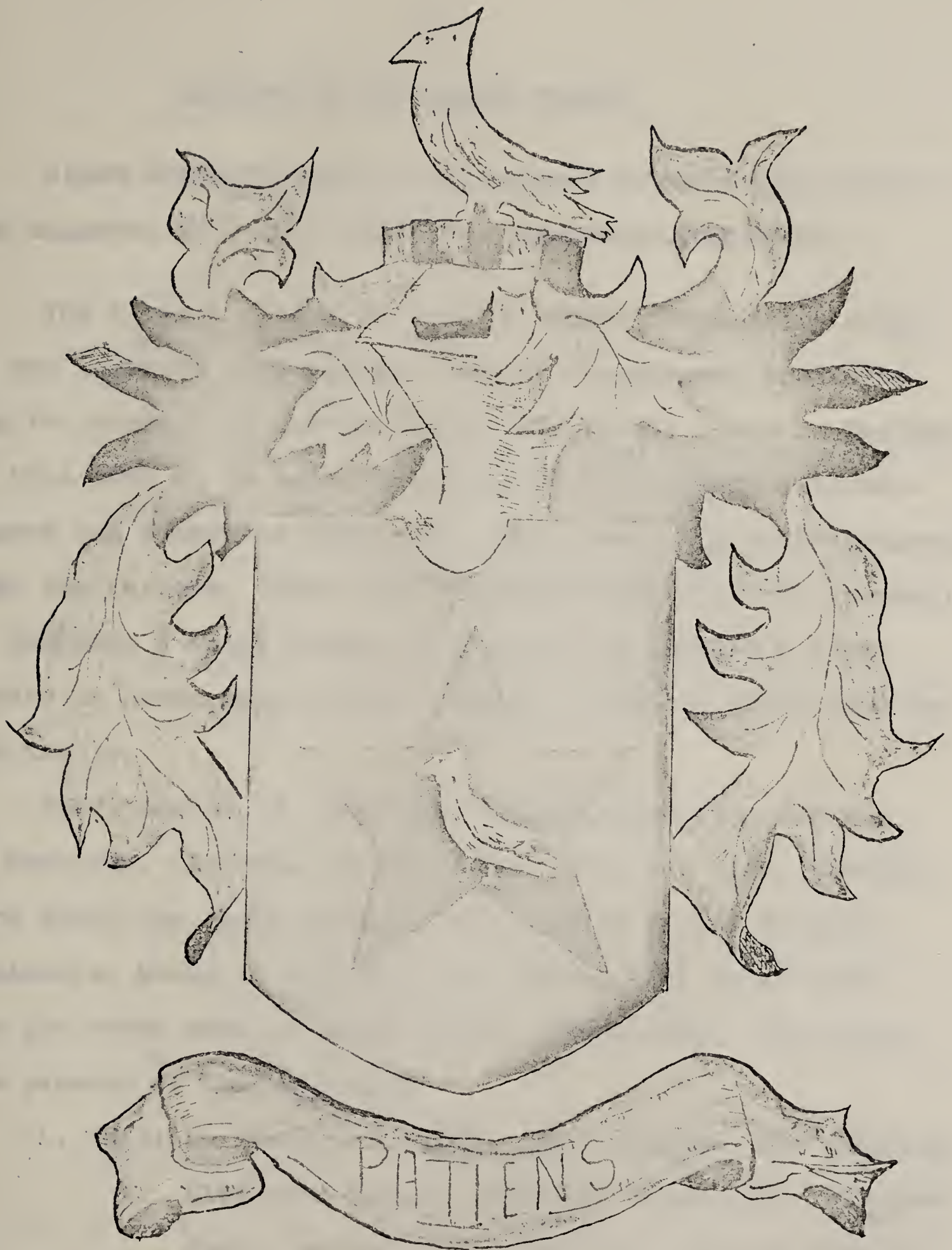
Arm: Or, on a mullet sable, a dove argent.

Crest: A dove argent.

Motto: Patiens (Patience).

The mullet indicates the bearer has some divine quality, bestowed from above whereby he shines in virtue and learning.

The dove is the symbol of the Holy Spirit, emblem of love and of religious ardour; it also represents innocence and virtue. It is considered a bearing for those who bring quick intelligence of stirring events, and act as couriers and conductors to those in need.



Frederick

HISTORY OF THE LURTON FAMILY

SARAH MARGARET LURTON, the subject of this book, was the daughter of JACOB LURTON, Jr., and MARGARET McDOW.

The history of the Lurons is rather fragmentary owing to the lapse of time and the loss of a parchment book giving the history of the family back to feudal times in England. In this book it is said, was recorded the births, intermarriages and deaths of dukes and lords, some of whom intermarried with the Lurons. This book recorded that after the downfall of Ireland, a Henry Lurton of England was granted a large estate in Roscommon County, Ireland, where he built Rockingham Castle.

Henry Lurton, d. 1713 (the progenitor of the Lurons of Kentucky, Illinois and Tennessee) with his wife, Dorothy, were among the early pioneers who settled in the Virginia peninsula, known as "Accomac," an Indian name which means "on the other side of water place", about 1665. They were the parents of the following:

1. William Lurton, d. 1729, wife, Tabitha, had children.

1. Littleton Lurton, married, first wife, Margaret James, second wife, Patience, and had children John, Laban (whose children were John and Pernal), Tabitha Lurton Maharn, Semer Lurton Elliott, James, and Peggy.

2. Jacob Lurton, married Sally Polk, and had daughter Betsy Lurton who married Stephen Adams

in 1798.

2. Thomas Lurton, d. 1750, wife, Mary.
3. Jacob Lurton, d. 1751, had a daughter Hannah Lurton, married Levin Window; and a son Henry Lurton.
4. Lazarus Lurton, d. 1764.
5. Hannah Lurton.
6. Dorothy Lurton.
7. John Lurton, d. 1748; wife, Rachel, d. 1762. Their children were:
 1. Hannah Lurton, m. James Bonewell, had son Michael.
 2. Rachel Lurton, m. John Bonewell, had children Stephen and Mary Bonewell.
 3. Elizabeth Lurton, m. a Mr. West.
 4. Susanna Lurton, m. a Mr. Evans, had son John Evans.
 5. Mary Lurton, m. a Mr. Edwards: had daughter Comfort Edwards.
 6. Jacob Lurton, d. 1769; wife Rachel Fosque Lurton, d. 1771. Had one son, Jacob Lurton.

Through meticulous investigations of wills, county records, etc. of Accomac County, Virginia, it is the assumption of the writer that this Jacob Lurton, (son of Jacob Lurton who died in 1769, and Rachel Fosque Lurton) was the Rev. Jacob Lurton who married SARAH TULEY in Louisville, 1793; and was the grandfather of the Sarah Margaret Lurton, subject of this history.

Rachel Fosque Lurton was the daughter of Luke and Elizabeth Fosque, and the granddaughter of Samuel and Ann Fosque. Children of Luke Fosque, who died in 1766, and Elizabeth Fosque, were: Sarah Fosque, who married Parker Savage; Elizabeth Fosque, married first, Nelson Savage, second marriage Shelby Vernelsen; Mary Fosque, married Solomon Richardson; Rachel Fosque who married Jacob Lurton.

The following are copies of wills from "Wills and Administrations Accomack County, Virginia" 1663-1800. Compiled and Edited by Stratton Nottingham. Vol. I.

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"Lurton, Jacob, Sr. 8-Dec. 1769-24 Apr 1770. Wife Rachel. To son Jacob (underage) All my land, being 150 A where I now live and 100 A over the road where Benjamin Richardson now lives and for want of heirs I give the 150 A to Michael Bonewell, and the 100 A to be div. bet. Jacob Savage, son of Betty and Thomas Savage son of Sarah. To Solomon Richeson. To son Jacob Negro and for want of issue to Mary Bonewell, dau of John. To son Bonewell, son of John Bonewell, Sr. Wife and son Jacob resid. legatees witt: Geo. Cutler, William McWilliams. p. 399."

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"Lurton, Rachel- 27 Jan 1771- 27 Aug 1771 To son Jacob Lurton 50 A my father gave me, and for want of heirs to my 3 sisters, Mary Richardson, Sarah Savage and Elizabeth Vernelson. To Sarah Foster, wife of James

Foster. Son Jacob resid legatee, and for want of heirs to 3 sisters above named. Solomon Richardson to take care of my son and learn him his trade and give him a good education. Solomon Richardson and Littleton Savage Exrs. Witt: George Cutler, John Hannaford. p. 582."

It is therefore assumed by the writer, that this Jacob Lurton, orphan son of Jacob Lurton and Rachel Fosque Lurton, was raised by Solomon Richardson, and sent to the state of Maryland, where he was educated and became a Methodist minister.

The following account was taken from "Methodism in Kentucky", by Redford, V. I, chapter VI. "There were five circuits in the State and the appointments were: Francis Poythess-Presiding Elder, Salt River-Jacob Lurton, etc. Jacob Lurton had entered the connection in 1786, and traveled that year on the West Jersey Circuit. In 1787 he labored on the Berkeley Circuit in the state of Virginia, the following year he was appointed to the Redstone Circuit in Pennsylvania. In 1789 he returns to Virginia and travels the Clarksburg Circuit, the subsequent year the Kanawah. He spends the years 1791-92 in Maryland, on the Baltimore and Hartford Circuit; in 1793 back to Kentucky, the most difficult to travel and the most laborious of any in the state.

In the various appointments on which Mr. Lurton had labored and suffered he had been the instrument of good. Whether in West Jersey, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland or in the wilderness of the West, he was zealous in the promotion

of the Kingdom of the Redeemer. His last year in the ministry 1794, his circuit the Cumberland but the latter six months he was on the Salt River Circuit. He was both useful and beloved.

In the Cumberland Circuit his labors there was an interesting revival of religion which extended into Kentucky. He carried his tidings of salvation into Logan County (Ky.) at that time remarkable for its vice and was the first to carry the story of the cross there. In the humble cabin of Mr. Cartwright-father of Rev. P. Cartwright-in that county he preached with great power while the congregation was melted to tears. Soon after his health failed. He married a Miss Tuley on Beargrass Creek in Jefferson County, and for many years resided on Floyds Fork of Salt River- where still faithful to the disposition of the Gospel committed to him, he preached as his health permit. He is said to have been "an original genius" as well as a "usefull preacher". He at length removed to Illinois and settled near Alton where he died in great peace."

JACOB LURTON, Sr. and SARAH TULEY were married in 1793. The following children were born:

1. Henry Lurton, who had two children, Joseph Lurton of Tuscumbia, Mo., and Margaret Decanches of Sarcoxy, Mo.
2. Elizabeth Lurton, m. Mr. Wilkins of Madison Co., Ill. had one son Lemuel Wilkins.
3. America Lurton, m. Mr. Noble, no children.

4. JACOB LURTON, Jr. b. Sept. 16, 1805; d. Oct. 5, 1896; m. MARGARET McDOW March 20, 1829. A detail account will be given in this chapter.

5. Dr. Turner R. Lurton, m. Mahala Findley. He was an eminent yellow fever physician serving many years in the Howard Association in New Orleans, dying there in 1870.

Children were:

Mary E. Lurton, m. James H. Hammond.

Charles Floyd Lurton, a prominent citizen of Comisky, Ind. Left only an adopted son.

Amelia Lurton, m. N. R. Webb of Louisville; their children were, Mary Ioline, Ida, Edith, John Elish, Eugenia, W. N. Jr., Manley, Joseph, and David Webb.

6. Charlton Lurton.

7. Emaline Lurton.

In the spring of 1817, Jacob Lurton Sr., with his wife Sarah and children, bid farewell to their Old Kentucky Home, and started from Louisville on a Keel boat, landing at the city of St. Louis. The early life of Jacob Lurton Jr., had been spent in Louisville. His father realizing the importance of an education, was determined that his son Jacob (Jr.) should have a good opportunity and to this end kept him engaged in study until he graduated from the High School of Louisville. The profession of medicine was chosen as his future vocation, and to become familiar with the many de-

tails, he was kept in an 'apothecary shop' for four winters, attending school during the summers. The effort to make a doctor out of the young man only partially succeeded and he never became a "full fledged" physician. Almost constant application to the books of his father and his father's partner and making collections for them, gave him an insight to that particular branch of the business, and he became disgusted with the whole matter, and made a farmer of himself. The Lurton family stayed but just a brief time at St. Louis, moving to Jersey County, and settled at Piassa Creek, on a farm through which subsequently ran the division line separating the two counties, Jersey and Madison. In addition to the family they brought five negroes, a mother and four children, who were indentured and set free at the age of 25-27. Thus in 1817, commenced the life here in Illinois, of Jacob Lurton, Jr. He witnessed the development of the County and had no small share in its transformation from a scene of natural wilderness to its present condition. These pioneers were a free hearted, generous and hospitable people. Each man was willing to render every assistance possible to his neighbor without hope or expectation of pecuniary reward. It was common practice to go fifteen miles to help raise the log house of a newcomer. Ox carts were used, very little wheat raised and this was cut with sickle or the cradle. People were all equal and were proverbially honest. All clothing was made by hand. Hogs and cattle were raised for home use, and not for market. The country abounded in wild game and

swarms of wild bees made honey plentiful. The early primitive school houses, were made of logs. On one side of the building a log was usually left out, and this space was pasted over with a greased paper, thus making the only window of which the school house could boast. Inside the building, under this window, a large puncheon board was placed entirely across the room and this served as a writing desk for the entire school. The room was heated by a large wooden fire place at one end of the room. It was the usual custom for the "scholars" to turn the teacher out at Christmas, and thus compel him to give a vacation through the holidays. Schools were subscription or pay schools. Dilworth's speller was the most common book used, though some had Webster's, and the New Testament was used as a reading book. The teachers themselves commonly made no very great pretensions of having any thorough education.

The people in those days seemed to enjoy life. House raising, quilting, and corn picking were frequent occurrences. These gatherings were invariably succeeded in the evening by what were called "frolics", in which the young people would heartily engage. The dances consisted of "French four", an eight handed reel or jig. They knew nothing of waltzing, cotillion, quadrille or lancers, or the modern innovations. What is now known as a tavern or saloon, was then called a "doggery". Lamps were unheard of. Hired girls and female servants were not known. Every woman did her own work or in the case of sickness, she was assisted for the time being

by her kind hearted neighbors. There were no lawyers in the county until 1840, and no doctors until about 1830.

Thus it was that Jacob Lurton, Jr., fell in love with, and married Margaret McDow, daughter of John McDow, Jr. and Margaret Gillham McDow, on March 20, 1829. The following children were born:

1. Nelson M. Lurton, b. Jan. 9, 1830; d. July 19, 1908; m. Emma Sloman.
2. John Campbell Lurton, b. April 6, 1831; d. 1893; m. Delia Brown.
3. Julia Lurton, b. Nov. 17, 1832; m. John Allen
4. Mary J. Lurton, b. Feb. 26, 1834; d. Feb. 27, 1876.
5. (SARAH) MARGARET LURTON, b. March 4, 1836; d. Nov. 9, 1917 married REV. ROBERT MONROE SMITH.
6. Jacob Perry Lurton, b. July 17, 1838; d. Nov. 8, 1868; m. Hester Bleaus.
7. Elizabeth Caroline Lurton, b. Nov. 28, 1842; d. 1918; m. Thomas Cook.
8. Olivia Minerva Lurton, b. Jan. 6, 1850; m. John Mott.

Since (Sarah) Margaret Lurton is the subject of this book, a brief account will be given of the other children of Jacob Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton.

Nelson M. Lurton, first child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton, was born March 4, 1833, died July 19, 1908. On Jan. 19, 1852 he married Emma Sloman, of Devonshire, England. The following is a newspaper account of the death of Emma Sloman Lurton, given to the author of this book, by

her son Marion Lurton:

"Emma Sloman was born in Devonshire England, 4th of March A. D. 1833 and departed this life on July 26, 1912 at the age of 79 years 4 months and 22 days. She is the daughter of James and Amy Sloman and came with her parents from England to America when she was 10 years of age. They resided one year in New York and then came to Illinois and settled on what is known as the Sloman Place east of Newbern in Jersey County. On Jan. 19, 1852, she was united in marriage with Nelson M. Lurton and to this union there were born five children - Henry C. Lurton, Magnolia B. (Mrs. Darlington), M. Lou (Mrs. Slaten), Eva M. (Mrs. Lamb) and Marion N. all of whom and her sister Mrs. Mary A. McClusky and her brother James Sloman are living. There have also been born 9 grandchildren: Nelson, William, Minnie and Metta children of Henry C. and Mrs. Caroline Lurton; Herschel, son of John H. and Magnolia Darlington; Adrean E., Melton V. and one daughter dying in infancy, children of Lawrence and Mrs. Eva Lamb; and Howard M. son of Marion N. and Mrs. Mattie Lurton; and also a very large circle of other relatives and many dear friends are left with these more immediate relatives to mourn their own sad loss in the death of Mrs. Emma Lurton.

Her husbands death came 4 years and 7 days before the messenger called for her and these years brought to her

broken health and much bodily suffering, all of which was endured with great patience and sweet christian resignation, her faith did not falter nor fail, hope did not lose its brightness.

She and her husband were of the 42 charter members of the Newbern congregation of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church which was organized March 14, 1857.

'Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord henceforth; Yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their work do follow them'

'I know that my Redeemer liveth; and that He shall stand at the latter day upon the earth':

'As for me, I will behold Thy face in the righteousness: I shall be satisfied when I awake with Thy likeness'.

The funeral services were conducted in the Newbern Church in the presence of a very large audience, by the Rev. J. H. Millholland of Charleston, Illinois, and the body tenderly and reverently deposited beside the grave of her husband in the adjoining cemetery on the Sabath July the 28th, 1912."

The children of Nelson M. Lurton and Emma Sloman Lurton were:

1. Henry Lurton, b. Oct. 29, 1853; d. Apr. 28, 1931; married 3/22/1882 at Jerseyville, Ill. Olive Caroline Cope, b. May 19, 1860; d. Dec. 11, 1935.

Children of Henry and Carrie Cope Lurton were:

1. Nelson.
2. William.

3. Minnie.

4. Metta.

Nelson, first child of Henry and Olive Caroline Cope Lurton, was born Jan. 1, 1883, in Jersey County. He received his education in the Jersey County schools, and St. Louis, Mo., choosing law as his profession. He practiced law in St. Louis about five years (1913-1918) when in 1918 he was appointed United States Commissioner to Shanghai. Before leaving the States he married Lida Houghtlin of St. Louis, December 10, 1918. To this union was born one child, Nelson Lurton, Jr., June 23, 1924, in China. When China was overrun by the Japanese Mr. Lurton, better known as Judge Lurton, was for some time a prisoner of the Japanese, after harrowing experiences he was released and with his wife and son, returned to the United States in 1942. He then assumed the duties as a Judge on the State Workmen's Compensation Commission, of St. Louis, Mo., until the time of his death, which occurred Dec. 21, 1956, and was buried in Jerseyville, Illinois. Mr. Lurton was a 33 Mason, he received the Scottish Rite degrees in Shanghai, China, between May 15, 1919 and February 16, 1920, and was Deputy of the Supreme Council in China for a number of years. He was buried December 23, 1956, and was accorded the beautiful Rose Croix Service by the St. Louis Chapter Rose Croix No. 1.

William, second child of Henry and Carrie Cope Lurton, was born in Jersey County, July 11, 1884. He married Elizabeth McDow, daughter of Homer and Lula Chappel McDow. Their

children were, William, Jane, Alice, Donald, Clayton, Robert and Mary Ann. William and Elizabeth McDow Lurton, live on the Henry Lurton homestead just outside of the village of Dow. It is pleasing to note with historical repetition once again a marriage between these two families, the Lurons and McDows.

Minnie, third child of Henry and Carrie Cope Lurton, was born August 27, 1886. On July 1, 1914 she married Lyle Garrison, member of a very prominent family of St. Louis, Mo. Their children were:

1. Alice Lyle Garrison, born September 22, 1915. Married Paul Lamb, July 16, 1955.
2. Carolyn Lurton Garrison, born March 8, 1924, Married Daniel Robert Evans Jan. 29, 1946. One child was born, Daniel Robert Evans, Jr., August 30, 1949.

Minnie Lurton Garrison, was born in Jersey County, but has lived in St. Louis, Mo. since her marriage in 1914. It was through the efforts of Minnie Lurton Garrison, the writer of this book joined the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, with the common Revolutionary Ancestor, William Gillham, and gratitude cannot be fully expressed for her helpful information on family history, both past and present.

Metta, fourth child of Henry and Carrie Cope Lurton, was born Aug. 10, 1888, in Jersey County. Metta Lurton never married. She is retired and living in Los Angeles, California.

2. Magnolia Lurton, b. 4/10/1857, d. 1945; married John Darlington, b. 1853, d. 1920; they had one son, Herschel Leslie, b. 1884 and died at the age of 10, Aug., 19, 1895, at the Piasa Assembly Ground.
3. Eva M. Lurton, born 2/3/1866 married Lawrence Lamb, their children were:
 - Adrian, married Nellie Griswold.
 - Milton, who never married.
 - Daughter dying in infancy.
4. Marion Lurton, b. 12/29/1871 married Martha P. White, they have one son Howard, married Florence Fulkerson, June 5, 1936 and their children are:
 - Virginia Marian b., Apr. 24, 1937, a very talented girl, and at the time of writing this book, an art student.
 - Martha Carol, b. Feb. 16, 1943.
 - Lois, b. Dec. 18, 1953.

In February, 1957, the author of this book, with her sister, Cleo, visited at the home of Marion and Martha Lurton, and spent a delightful period of time, seeking information and renewing old acquaintances. There are three generations at the present time, living in this large beautiful country home - Marion and his wife Martha, their son Howard and his wife Florence, and their three children. Its ageless charm brings to mind the hospitality that has continued for generations; the half circle drive-

way still leads to the stone steps once used for carriage passengers, and the spacious porches (a balcony porch on second floor) speak the charm that never fades. It was during this visit that Marion revealed many interesting past events of the family, and told enchanting stories about "Uncle Bob", grandfather of the author, who is sincerely grateful for the kindness, information and hospitality extended that rainy February day.

5. M. Lou Lurton, b. 12/27/1860, married Thomas L. Slaten, they had no children.

John Campbell Lurton, second child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton, was born in Jersey County, Ill. and married Delia Brown on Aug. 6, 1854. They had seven children:

1. Cora Lurton, married and moved to Germany.
2. Octa Lurton, m. Mr. Chappel.
3. Lou Lurton, m. Mr. Harris.
4. Maggie Lurton, m. Mr. Akard of Jerseyville.
5. John Lurton, m. Mr. Noble.
6. Dollie Lurton.
7. Blanche Lurton married an Italian Count.

Julia A. Lurton, third child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton, married John Allen. They had four children: Jabez, Maggie, Helen and Minnie Allen.

Mary Jane Lurton, fourth child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton, married Martin Hamilton, March 1857.

No children.

SARAH MARGARET LURTON, subject of this book was the fifth child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton. A detailed account will be given in the cahpter "HISTORY OF THE SMITH FAMILY". She married Rev. Robert Monroe Smith, Sept. 2, 1858.

Jacob Perry Lurton, Jr. sixth child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton married Hester Bleaus. He was a lieutenant in Co. H. 97th Illinois Infantry during the Civil War. They had three children:

1. Edward Lurton m. Lillie Swan.
2. Mary T. Lurton m. William Kirby.
Daughter Lula Kirby m. a Mr. Jackson.
3. Perry Lurton.

Elizabeth Caroline (Kit) Lurton, seventh child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton, married Thomas Cook, they had no children.

Olivia Minerva Lurton, eighth child of Jacob P. Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton, married John Mott, June 12, 1867; they had five children:

1. Lillie Mott never married.
2. John P. Mott, married Ida Kelly, they had two children, Maggie who married Mr. Parsell and LaVerne married twice the second marriage to Mr. Keys and they had two sons, Paul and Jack.
3. Della A. Mott.
4. Stella Mott.

5. Effie C. Mott.

Rev. Jacob Lurton, Sr. remained active as a Methodist minister until the time of his death, which occurred in Jersey County, Piasa Township, in 1827. He was one of the pioneer preachers who held services at the Gillham Campground. In 1823 he organized the class of the Bethel M. E. Church, was the pastor of the church and continued to serve in that capacity until his death. Sarah Tuley Lurton lived fifteen years after the death of her ecclesiastical husband. She too died in Jersey County, and they are both buried in Newbern, Illinois. The burial of Jacob Lurton Sr., was the first that took place in Piasa Township.

JACOB LURTON, Jr., or as he was known better by the title of Judge Jacob Lurton, was for eight years judge of Jersey County, and for twelve years a justice of the peace in Mississippi Township. He was the first postmaster in that township which office he held for fourteen years. He was a captain of the Militia at the time of the Black Hawk War. His sword and outfit cost him \$25.00. For many years he was known as Captain Lurton. He performed the duties pertaining to his offices conscientiously and well. He was popular and was the leading man in the community where he lived. His advice was sought and asked on all matters of every description. At every marriage he officiated, and by him were many, and kindred services, he never made a charge. Judge Jacob Lurton was indeed a most remarkable man, he was never intoxicated, never played a game of cards,

never took a part in a dance, never sued but one man, never was sued, never bet higher than a gill of buttermilk; it might well be said he led an upright honest life.

One of the countless fine acts, was that he deeded about half an acre of land, to the Presbyterian Church, on which the Newbern Cumberland Presbyterian Church was erected. This society was organized on the 14th day of March, 1857. The following were the original members:

Nelson M. Lurton, Daniel Cornelius, Joshua Manning, Robert Dymond, Selena E. McDow, Daniel King, Bartholomew Milford, William Sego, Mary Dymond, Ellen Haines, Hannah Snyder, Joshua Lurton, Mary C. McDow, Melissa Ward, Martha McDow, Maria Bell, Elsa Cornelius, William C. Bell, Nancy E. McDow, Eliza J. McDow, John R. Cornelius, J. W. Russell, Jonathan Manning, Mary J. Wadman, Nancy E. Bell, Martha Bell, Leonard P. Bell, Ellen Burley, John M. Piggott, Jonathan Ward, William C. Milford, Leonard Briggs, Martha Burley, Anna Slowman, John Manning, James Bell, Joel Burley, Emma Lurton, Mary J. Lurton, Sarah Manning.

An early history of the church, written about 1885, states, "Rev. Daniel R. Bell was the first pastor who organized the church. ROBERT M. SMITH (My grandfather) is the present pastor who preaches regularly every four weeks - although services are held more frequently by William Logan, of Alton, and John H. Bell of English Township".

The church building which still stands on the south east quarter of section 32, was completed in 1859. It is

a frame structure 32X50 feet in size with a 16 foot ceiling, and cost about \$2,500.00.

Directly behind the church is the cemetery, in which McDows, Lurons, Loftons, Marshalls, and many, many others with their relatives and kinsmen are buried. It is in this cemetery that MARGARET LURTON SMITH and her husband, the REV. ROBERT MONROE SMITH (grandparents) are buried.

The survivors of the early settlers of Jersey County, long felt the need of an organization whose object would be the preservation of the recollections connected with their first coming to the country. To supply this want, the Old Settlers' Association was organized October 7, 1871, and was known as the Old Settlers Society of Jersey County, Illinois. Listed are some of the members:

Jacob Lurton, b. Jefferson Co. Ky. 1803; came to Jersey County, 1817.

N. M. Lurton, b. Greene Co., Illinois, 1830; came to Jersey County, 1830.

J. C. Lurton, b. Greene Co., Illinois 1831; came to Jersey County 1831.

Wm. McDow, b. Madison Co., Ill., 1808; came to Jersey County 1824.

Thomas McDow, b. S. C. 1795, came to Jersey County 1824.

Marcus Gillham, b. Madison Co., Illinois, 1810; came to Jersey County 1819.

The village of Newbern was laid out by Jacob Lurton in 1832. A postoffice was established by removal from Eminence.

Jacob Lurton was made postmaster and served fourteen years. The first store was built by David L. Mott, later John H. McDow removed the store to the village of "Dow". The Newbern cemetery was deeded to the township by Jacob Lurton and A. Lofton. It was laid out at an early day for a private burying ground, but has since become a public one. Judge John Lofton was the first person there interred.

The following is an account of the New Piasa Chautauqua which is still one of the outstanding points of interest in the vicinity. "During the years 1891-2-3 camp meetings had been held by the Methodists near the spring in "Babbs Hollow" and after mature deliberation the ministers of the Southern Illinois Methodist Episcopal Church, and the St. Louis conference, jointly organized and incorporated The Piasa Bluffs Assembly, under the laws of the State of Illinois. This corporation purchased several hundred acres of land, erected a tabernacle, hotel, office and several cottages, leased lots and made other improvements." The name came from the Piasa Bird, seen on the Bluffs near Grafton by Joliet and Marquette on their Voyage of Discovery down the river in 1673.

To express in words, our respect for the Lurons, pioneers in ministry and law;

"Lives of great men all remind us,
We can make our lives sublime,
And, departing leave behind us
Footprints on the sands of time".

" DEATH OF MRS. MARGARET McDOW LURTON

The funeral of Mrs. Margaret Lurton who died Monday Nov. 4 at the age of 79 years 5 months and 5 days, took place Wednesday from the Cumberland Presbyterian Church at Newbern and was largely attended. The services were conducted by Rev. Ira C. Tyson, assisted by the Rev. John Belt in a very impressive manner; Rev. Tyson taking his text from Isaiah 17-33, and was very appropriate for the occasion, while the choir composed of Mesdames Wil Dougherty and Henry Terry and Messrs. George Noble and George Dougherty rendered some very fine and appropriate song selections under the leadership of Mrs. Will Dougherty at the organ, impressing all present as to their fitness for the occasion. Closing the exercises at the grave by rendering in an impressive manner (by special request) "Think of a Home Over There." Messrs. J. C. Gaskell, E. C. Chappel, Robert Demond, John Buckles, Joseph Marshaw and Addison Greene old tried and true friends acted as pall bearers under the guidance of William Keith and performed the last sad rites.

Margaret McDow was born in St. Clair County, Illinois, May 26, 1810, near the present site of the Merchants bridge, but the changes in the course of the river has long since washed away the old homestead and her birth place. She removed with her father to Boone Co., Mo. at an early age, but there they did not remain long and removing again to Illinois settled near the present residence of Joseph Knight near Newbern before the separation of Jersey and Greene

County. On March 20, 1829 she married Jacob Lurton, and the year following they moved to the present homestead where she resided for 60 years and there are but very few of the old settlers in Jersey, Greene, Madison, Maccoupin or Calhoun Counties but what at some time or other in their life have received hospitality at her hands. She lived to see her eight children all comfortably settled in life, and followed two of them to their last resting place. (Lieut. Jacob P. Lurton and Mrs. Jane Hamilton) and had a circle of 25 grandchildren and 13 great grandchildren.

She was interred in the beautiful family cemetery on the old homestead at the foot of the Lurton monument, to sleep by the side of her son, daughter and two grandchildren until the great day comes. This beautiful spot is on the South side of the "Lurton Mound" one among the highest points in the county containing perhaps one half acre and years ago was laid out by Judge Lurton as a private family cemetery, and the first interment there in was that of Lieut. Jacob P. Lurton who died Nov. 1868, following were those of Mrs. Jane Hamilton, two children of Mr. and Mrs. John Allen now of Harper Kansas (sister of Nelson Lurton) who died in their infancy and a little son of James Pennsfill. Some years ago Judge Lurton erected at the cost of \$1000.00 a family monument of Boston Marble which is said to be the tallest one in the County.

LURTON

"Nelson R. Lurton

Nelson R. Lurton, settled on the site of the town of Delhi in 1827 or 1828, and afterward laid out that place. He kept a stage station and tavern there for a number of years, and as it was situated on the stage road, a large business was carried on there during those days. He was postmaster of Delhi holding that position until 1844 when his death occurred. He also operated a large farm in that vicinity, and it is said that the sale of his personal effects, after his demiss, was one of the largest in the county. Mr. Lurton was born in Kentucky in 1803, where he was reared and educated. He attained considerable of a fortune in the lead mines of Galena, being among the first to engage in mining at that place. He was married to Adeline Sumners in Mo., of which state she was a native. They had a family of seven children."

From Jersey County History

Registered Slaves in the County in 1837.

"Mary, Chaney and Lydia three negro children, registered by Jacob Lurton May 12, 1817. Abby negro woman of 35 years and her boy Willis of 17 years, bound themselves to said Jacob Lurton for 50 years from May 12, 1817"

From Madison County History.

From:

"Stricklands Autobiography of Peter Cartwright,
The Backwoods Preacher' 1857. Chapter 11, pg. 23.

"Shortly after our removal from Lincoln (Ky.) to Logan County, (Ky.) my father's family was visted by Jacob Lurton, a traveling preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Though my father was not a professor of religion, yet he was not an opposer of it, and when Jacob Lurton asked the liberty of preaching in his cabin he readily assented.

I was then in my 9th year, and was sent out to invite the neighbors to come and hear preaching, accordingly they crowded out, and filled the cabin to overflowing. Jacob Lurton was a real son of thunder. He preached with tremendous power and the congregation were almost all melted to tears; some cried aloud for mercy and my mother shouted aloud for joy.

Jacob Lurton traveled several years, married and located in Kentucky, from thence he removed to Illinois and settled near Alton where he died many years ago. His end was peaceful and happy."

HISTORY OF THE SMITH FAMILY

In the preceding chapters, attention has been given to the ancestors of Sarah Margaret Lurton, but with this chapter we commence with the subject of this book, and it, with those to follow are concerned with the lives and descendants of SARAH MARGARET LURTON and Rev. Robert Monroe Smith.

SARAH MARGARET LURTON, fifth child of Jacob Lurton and Margaret McDow Lurton, was born in Jersey County, Illinois, March 4, 1836. Since the home of her parents was of utmost culture and refinement it is not surprising that she, as well as her sisters and brothers, received an abnormally high standard of education. Her entire life was spent in the surroundings she knew and loved - amongst her family and friends. As you will recall (from previous chapters) she could claim a large majority of the population of the county as a near or distant relative. That land - that country - was truly hers. Landmarks bore the names of kinsmen, as did the graves of those who built the first homes, churches and villages.

In the not too distant state of Tennessee, Charlotte Stewart married Jessie Smith, Sept. 8, 1825. The author regrets, diligent research of this couple revealed only that they had three children,

John S. Smith, born Aug. 7, 1826.

Margaret Smith born Oct. 10, 1829.

ROBERT MONROE SMITH, born Jan. 19, 1832 at Lamar, Tenn.

We may assume the early family training was of religious ten-

dencies, as Robert Monroe Smith was preaching in a log cabin church in Tennessee when a very young man. His journey as a circuit preacher took him into Illinois, and while traveling through Jersey County, he met and married Sarah Margaret Lurton Sept. 2, 1853. Her devout father was greatly pleased with this marriage. In the year 1859 when the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was erected at Newbern, Illinois, Rev. Robert M. Smith became one of the early ministers.

In a log cabin, on a farm, a few miles from the quaint village of Elsah, "Meg" and "Bob" Smith began their married life. Elsah, located on the banks of the mighty one - the Mississippi - was a rare combination of a French Hamlet with a fast fading dash of the old South. With the well established Piasa Camp Grounds located just beyond the bold bluffs, the jubilation of Showboats, barges and timely river sailing devices brought the wonders of the "world beyond the bend" to the docks of the snug community. It was in this peaceful habitation that three sons were born to Margaret and Robert Smith:

1. Robert Eugene Smith, born Dec. 22, 1860.
2. Charles Andrew Smith born 1865.
3. William Remeses Smith, born Feb. 22, 1868.

Though reared on a farm, the three boys showed no signs of the rural tendencies; nor did they fulfill the hopes of their devout father, that one would follow in his ministerial footsteps. It is interesting to note the different paths the three selected; in the veins of Robert Eugene (now known to

all as "Gene") flowed more than a gill of printers ink; with Charles, the balanced emblem of justice beckoned him to the bookshelves of law; with Will, the familiar little black bag of the vigilant doctor was soon to be his constant companion.

As the years hastened by, the normal changes of living occurred; the log cabin was replaced with a commodious frame house, when the three sons left home to marry and work, Meg and Bob Smith left the farm and moved into the Village of Dow, there to live for their remaining years, and he to continue as the minister of the Newbern Church, which was just one quarter mile down the railroad track, (or if you preferred to travel in a more dignified manner, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile down the country road) from the village of Dow. The general store which also served as the post office was the popular abode of the community, especially after the arrival of the morning train which bore the daily mail. In a ceremonious manner the natives gathered around the "window" ever hopeful of written communication from loved ones, catalogues, and surprises that can only come from mysterious envelopes. Thus it was in the summer of far too few years, the writer and her sister, Io, spent perhaps the most cherished vacations in their lives, and because of gratitude to the One who creates all lovely things, I have taken pen in hand, (or typewriter to table) to whisper a few soft tones to the future generations, of treasures past, that they may never be fully forgotten.

What makes a grandmother? Who can say. To me it was a world in a white picket fence, a sunbonnet hanging on the

kitchen door, chicken and sweet corn every day, church, flowers, people always dropping by, goodnight hugs and kisses, and God. When Foss wrote "Let me live in a house by the side of the road and be a friend to man", had he passed this home? The side porch which overlooked the back "court yard" was the gathering place after Grandmother had taken her daily after dinner nap. She slept while we did up the noon (big meal) dishes, washing them in the steaming water the corn had been cooked in, rather than to be wasteful by throwing it away, as all the water was heated on the coal stove. Sometimes we too "slept" with eyes wide open in the cool front bedroom, made so very comfortable by the protection of the many tall trees, and the green painted shutters.

In a child's mind it was truly a "court yard" for sitting there on the well scrubbed steps, I surveyed - the proverbial red barn with its inviting buggy in the yard; the storm cellar; smoke house; the open well with a bench on the platform for the small ones, like myself, and the old oaken bucket, always wet and glistening. Then came the "summer kitchen", just the right distance from the winter kitchen to keep the heat of the cookstove away from the rest of the house, and a grape-vined covered passage between the two, so sheltered it became a fairy land during a summer rain. With the cow and horse in a pasture back of the barn, chicken, fruit trees and gardens, you became aware of the love of family and God.

Grandmother sat in her favorite porch rocker and related early pioneer tales and family incidents. She maintained this

alert and brilliant mind even in her declining years and spent her lonely winter months reading.

Aunt Kit (Elizabeth Cook, sister to grandmother) lived just a "cornfield" away. Each afternoon she came to the post-office and general store, and on the way back to her home stopped and chatted as nap-time was over and visit-time was upon us. They sat and talked of things that were and things to be, and "cabbages and Kings."

It would be impossible to describe Aunt Kit, stories were that she had fallen in love with a young man not of her parents choosing and later married one of whom they approved. At any rate she seemed to have an unusual philosophy of life. She always wore a sunbonnet (as did everyone) but when she removed her bonnet, one beheld a most startling crop of short tangled white hair. I am quite sure it was never thoroughly combed for it gave the appearance of a large balloon of fluffy cotton. Her house, a charming replica of a pillared southern home, had the same characteristics as her personal appearance - never kept - but most interesting. I recall spending the night in her home, never closing an eye, for I was sure the frightening noises were made by her rejected lover's ghost, but when both she and the dawn's early light appeared, she assured me the noise was only rats running through the walls. Needless to say, I preferred my version of the incident.

The early evenings were spent with the children of the village, gathering at some selected spot, playing "Run sheep run", "Still post", "red light" and others, but always dis-

banding at an early hour. I can never recall regretting bedtime, for I knew the morrow would bring a new and fresh day ever full of simple living and free from complexities. As the coal oil lamps were turned out and the windows once again free of their shutters, the single sound of discorded crickets became a symphony of night, with God's stars a sparkling audience.

When vacation time came to an end, grips packed, and final preparations made for the homeward journey, parting became a mixture of reluctant farewells and childlike thrill of riding on a train. As the train came around the curve from Newbern, it always whistled, giving us ample time to leave the familiar front gate and proceed to the depot just a few feet away; God's gracious daughter waved goodbye until the train was out of sight. After getting thoroughly settled on the train, the first duty was to peek at the lunch she had prepared for the journey home, neatly packed in a shoebox.

Sarah Margaret Lurton had three sons, seven grandchildren (six of which were girls), sixteen great-grandchildren and I have not been able to keep up with the stork for an accurate account of the great-great-grandchildren. When asking some of her grandchildren what they remembered about her most, one said: "Her meals, my how she liked to cook, so much to eat." Another said, "One cold Christmas eve, she put hot stones in the sleigh and wrapped us in warm blankets so we would not get cold riding to the Christmas program, which was being given at the church at Elsie, we were so cozy that beautiful

winter night," another said: "Her love of books and good reading, a trait all three of her sons inherited from her. She was the minister, not her husband."

She lived six years after the death of her husband, Rev. Robert M. Smith, and outlived her oldest son "Gene" four years. At the time of the death of her son, she sat in the corridor of the hospital where he lay, and with head in hands wept bitterly, murmuring "Dear God, why not I instead, why not I." Greater love hath no man. Rev. Robert Smith died at their Dow home, August 31, 1911, and was buried in the Newbern cemetery, the yard of his church. Sarah Margaret Lurton Smith died at the Dow home, Nov. 9, 1917, and she too was buried in the Newbern cemetery, and placed so gently by the side of her husband and son. She was 82 years, 8 months and 5 days young at the time of her death. But how long is a life-time? No one can tell; But years do not matter, If we live it well.

Robert Eugene Smith (Gene), 1st child of SARAH MARGARET LURTON and Robert Monroe Smith, was born December 22, 1860, on a farm $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the village of Elsah, Illinois. He received a fair education, attending the school of Elsah. His father was willing to send him to college only if he consented to become a minister, but since Gene had decided at an early age to be a printer and writer, he was determined to follow that path, as though "called" by some higher power. At the age of 24 he and a cousin E. T. Lurton owned and edited "The Free Press" in Jerseyville, Illinois. From the History of Jersey County, published in 1885, it states, "It is

quite a neat and well gotten up sheet".

It was during this time he met Mary Elizabeth Scroggins (Mollie), and they were married in Alton, Illinois, May 7, 1886. John E. Scroggins, father of Mary Elizabeth, was born in Illinois about 1844, and Rebecca Alexander, her mother, was also born in Illinois about 1846. Just what were the names of the grandparents of Mary Elizabeth Scroggins, the writer was unable to determine, but from the 1870 census of Jersey County, Ill., it states the mother of Rebecca Alexander Scroggins was born in Ohio, and the father in Tennessee.

The children of Rebecca and John Scroggins were:

1. Mary Elizabeth Scroggins, b. Oct. 15, 1868 at Fieldon, Ill.; d. Oct. 18, 1922 Lincoln, Illinois; m. Robert Eugene Smith, May 7, 1886. Their children were: Edna, Cleopatra, Myrtle, Io, and Mildred Smith.
2. Annie Scroggins, b about 1869, in Illinois. Married John Blineberry, their children were: Mae and Fannie.

John Scroggins died and Rebecca married a Mr. Phillips; their children were:

1. Addie, born about 1872 in Illinois; married Frank Koons, their children were: Paul, Louis.
2. Robert, born about 1874 in Illinois.
3. William, born about 1878 in Illinois.

Thus it was on May 7, 1886, Robert Eugene Smith and Mary Elizabeth Scroggins were married in Alton, Illinois, and for

a short while lived in Jerseyville, Illinois.

The children of Robert and "Mollie" Smith were:

1. Edna Pearl Smith, b. August 29, 1887; Litchfield, Illinois.
2. Cleopatra F. Smith, b. Nov. 9, 1891; Lincoln, Illinois.
3. Myrtle Mae Smith, b. May 24, 1894; Roodhouse, Illinois.
4. Io Monetta Smith, b. July 15, 1899; Winchester, Illinois.
5. Mildred Elizabeth Smith, b. Nov. 11, 1901, Carrollton, Ill.

It is with great interest to note they had five children, all girls, and all born in different towns. As has been stated, "Gene" (Robert), was a very capable printer, referred to as "A master of his trade" - and since well qualified typographers were rare, the offers of advancement influenced him to better his position each move. Throughout his life he was very close and devoted to his mother, possibly the result of a too strict father, and it was not unusual for him to return home from work and with little or no notice, the family would be on the train to spend the Sunday with his mother in Dow, Illinois, even when it meant making the short journey in a caboose of a freight train. At an early age his hair turned white, this with a fair and tender skin and soft blue eyes, lent a charming personality which was a striking resemblance to his comely mother.

Robert (Gene) Smith, was asked to return to Lincoln in 1905, by the Courier-Herald, and remained a member of its mechanical force until April 1910, at which time he journeyed to Roundup, Montana, expecting to make that state his future home. His youngest brother William, a physician, had taken up residence there and Gene, impressed with the reports of the "New lands", chose to make another move.

Due to the serious illness of one of his daughters (Myrtle) Robert Smith returned to Lincoln, Illinois in 1911, and once again returned to the Courier, and there remained employed until 3 months before his untimely death, which occurred in the St. Luke's Hospital, St. Louis, Mo., June 17, 1913, his aging mother, 2 brothers, wife and children by his bedside.

In addition to being a master printer, his interests were more than a hobby toward geology. He was employed by the government at the time of his death in the capacity of Geological Surveyor, and had written many articles pertaining to the subject of geology. He was a very close companion and "brother explorer" to Professor Oglevie of Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois, and on a few occasions acted as his substitute. His library and large collections were donated to the Lincoln College Library at the time of his death by his wife. His year in Montana was a very interesting one for him - as he spent every Sunday roaming over Mountains and exploring every nook and cranny for rocks and any fossils he might find. He possessed a remarkable memory; made friends easily and in

the newspaper office, he had ample opportunity to meet many people, and was more than an average man in intelligence.

The funeral services for Robert E. Smith were held on Thursday Morning, June 19, 1913 at Newbern, Illinois by Rev. Brown, pastor of the Baptist Church at Granite City, Illinois. He was buried in the family lot at Newbern, Illinois.

Mary Elizabeth (Mollie) Smith, lived the remaining years of her life in Lincoln, Illinois. Though frail in body, her spirits were always young and strong, and a loyalty worthy of notice, prevailed between mother and daughters. She was a devout member of the Baptist Church, which, no doubt, was responsible for her assured confidence in the single guidance of her daughters' lives after the death of her husband.

She died at her home in Lincoln, Illinois, October 18, 1922, just 3 days after her 54th birthday. She was buried in the Union Cemetery, Lincoln, Illinois, and upon her request the body of her husband was removed to Union Cemetery, Lincoln, Illinois, December 1922.

Edna Pearl Smith, first child of Robert and Mollie Scroggins Smith, was born August 29, 1887 at Litchfield, Illinois. Since she was the eldest, she received her education from the many towns where the family lived, and graduated from Lincoln High School in 1907. She was telephone operator and mail clerk at the Lincoln State School and Colony for 37 years, retiring in 1953. She married twice. July 2, 1912, Otto Pippenger, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pippenger, 3-2-1890, d. 5-16-1917 at the age of 27. No children. On July 4, 1925 married Henry

Belk, b. 12-15-1872, d. 7-17-1944. No children.

Cleo F. Smith, second child of Robert and Mollie Scroggins Smith, was born Nov. 9, 1891, Lincoln, Illinois. The father took a more than paternal interest in the molding of their lives, for even at an early age, Edna and Cleo were taken to a Republican Rally (at White Hall, Ill.) with the hopes that his "dyed in the wool" Republican concepts would become imbued in his offsprings, at least the impressive parade influenced them enough to adopt the "Party" from that day forth. On another occasion when he took them on a tour of the state Capital Buildings in Springfield, this even proved to be more than anticipated, as the incident of the memorable race riot of that city occurred the same day. Cleo Smith began her schooling while the family was living in Winchester, Illinois. During the years of 1903 and 1904, her health became poor, and she was sent to Alton, Illinois, to live with her Uncle Will (father's brother) the physician, and attended school in that city for 7th and 8th grades. She graduated from the Lincoln High School in 1909. Cleo Smith married Wilbur O. Baker July 5, 1915, in Lincoln, Ill. Their children are: 1. Robert Marlin Baker, b. Sept. 3, 1916, Lincoln, Illinois; 2. Maxine Monetta Baker, b. Nov. 27, 1919, Lincoln, Illinois. A history of the Baker Family will be found in the chapter "The Wilbur and Roy Baker Family Connection".

Cleo Smith Baker has always been a civic minded person and has proven her value to the community in which she lives by her accomplishments in the various offices she has held

in organizations. She has been president of The Chester Woman's Club, Lincoln, Illinois, and has held offices in that club, also The Lincoln Woman's Club, League of Women Voters, Methodist Church and is a member of the Civil Defense. Her talents include the gift of entertaining with Book Reviews, Travel Logs and Style Shows. Her entire married life has been spent in Logan County except for one year in Mason County, Illinois.

Myrtle Mae Smith, third child of Robert and Mollie Scroggins Smith, was born May 24, 1894, in Roodhouse, Illinois. She attended schools in Carrollton and Lincoln, Illinois, and graduated from the Lincoln High School in 1913. She chose teaching as her profession. Myrtle Smith married Roy Edwin Baker, brother of Wilbur Baker the husband of her sister Cleo, on December 26, 1925, in Bloomington, Illinois. Their children are:

1. Roy Smith Baker, b. 11/1/1926, Lincoln, Ill.
2. Lois Ann Baker, b. 11/15/1929, Lincoln, Ill.

A history of the Baker family will be found in the chapter "The Baker Family Connection".

Io Monetta Smith, fourth child of Robert and Mollie Scroggins Smith, was born 7/15/1899, Winchester, Illinois. She attended the Lincoln public schools and graduated from Lincoln High School in 1917. Io Smith married William Baker in Lincoln, Illinois, 1/28/1922, their children are:

1. Eugena Toynette Baker, b. 8/5/1922, Lincoln, Ill.
2. William Daniel Baker, b. 3/10/1924, Lincoln, Ill.

3. James Quinton Baker, b. 3/21/1925, Lincoln, Ill.
4. Richard Staunton Baker, b. Jan. 1927, Lincoln, Ill.
5. Robert Lurton Baker, b. 9/28/1928, Lincoln, Ill.
6. Stanley Pierre Baker, b. Jan. 1930, Lincoln, Ill.
7. Marilu Marguerite Baker, b. 7/25/1932, Lincoln, Ill.
8. Ramon Marlin Baker, b. 9/3/1934, Lincoln, Ill.

A history of this Baker family will be found in the chapter "The William Baker Family Connection."

Mildred Elizabeth Smith, fifth child of Robert and Mollie Scroggins Smith, was born in Carrolton, Illinois, 11/11/1901. She received her education in the Lincoln public schools and graduated from Lincoln High School in 1919. She married John Stormont Devanny 8/5/1924, in Lincoln, Illinois, and had one child, Jacquelen Jeanne Devanny, born 11/16/1928, Lincoln, Illinois. An account of the Devanny family will be found in the chapter "Devanny Family Connection." Mildred Smith Devanny is a faithful member of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Lincoln, Illinois. It may be said she is an advocator of genealogy.

Hon. Charles Smith, Senator of Mo., was the second child of SARAH MARGARET LURTON and Rev. Robert Monroe Smith. He was born near Elsah, Illinois, in 1865, married Mamie Spangler and had one child, Cleta Smith. It is not surprising that Cleta followed in her father's footsteps, and became a popular lawyer in St. Louis, Mo. The following is from "Who's Who of American Women," 1st. edition 1958-59, page 1189:

"Smith - Cleta Maude, Lawyer, collector of Customs; b.

Jerseyville, Ill., dau. of Chas. Andrew and Mamie (Spangler) Smith; Student - Washington U. Benton C. of Law. St. Louis U. Admitted to Mo. bar 1923, lead Legal Aid Bur; 1924-33, Dept. Supt. Ins. Eastern half Mo. 1940-45, Administrv. office of Magistrate Ct. St. Louis, Mo. 1947-1951. U. S. Collector of Customs 1953 - Ward Rep. Com. Woman 1925-53. State Sec. 1932-34. State Vice-Chairman 1934-40. Member of Eastern Star, White Shrine, order of Amarantlo, True Kindred. Home 3733 Lindell Blvd. office U. S. Collector of Customs, New Federal Bldg. 12th and Market Sts., St. Louis, Mo."

Cleta Smith is indeed a very distinguished woman of our times.

William Remeses Smith, third child of SARAH MARGARET LURTON and Rev. Robert Monroe Smith, was born 2/22/1868, near Elsah, Illinois, and died 3/28/1953, San Diego, California. He attended Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois, and medical school, Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. from which he graduated. Dr. Smith served in World War I, was a Major in the Medical Corps, and was given a military burial in San Diego, California, 4/1/1953.

Dr. Smith married first, Esther Cannon, they were divorced. His second marriage was to Alice May Swisher, 12/5/1908, and they had one child, Lurton Robert Smith, born 9/13/1909, in Montana where Dr. Smith was a leading physician.

Lurton Robert Smith, graduated from the University of California, and took an advanced course in Law and Education from Washington University, St. Louis, Mo. He enlisted in

World War II and was a Commander in the United States Navy. He was sent to Japan, and for many years served there. After his discharge from the Navy, Lurton Robert Smith, returned to Japan, and for several years was an insurance agent in that Country.

Lurton Robert Smith married Francis Stamper, 6/6/1937, their children were:

1. Sandra Stamper Smith, b. 3/21/1938.
2. Lurton Robert Smith, Jr. b. 1/28/1944.
3. Will Mason Smith, b. 12/16/1945.

Lurton and Francis Smith were divorced, and he married a second time. (Name of second wife not known). He was killed in a car accident in Arizona, November 1958.

WILBUR AND ROY BAKER FAMILY CONNECTION

Cleo F. Baker, 2nd child of Robert and Mollie Scroggins Smith, married Wilbur Ora Baker in Lincoln, Illinois, July 6, 1915; Myrtle Mae Smith third child of Robert and Mollie Smith, married Roy Edwin Baker, brother of Wilbur Ora Baker, in Bloomington, Illinois, December 26, 1925. Wilbur and Roy Baker were sons of Mary Elizabeth Harris and Marlin Lorenzo Baker. Very little is known of the Baker family, except Marlin Lorenzo Baker was born in Pennsylvania, 1840, of German and French descent. He married Mary Elizabeth Harris December 27, 1868, at Utica, Illinois.

Mary Elizabeth Harris was of Scotch and English descent, and family tradition states that their forefather was a lodge keeper on the palace grounds of the King of England.

Enos Harris, grandfather of Mary Elizabeth Harris, was born November 29, 1788, in Beeckmantown, New York, and on November 29, 1810, married Lydia Finch, also born in Beeckmantown, N. Y., March 10, 1791. The children of Enos and Lydia Finch Harris were:

1. James Harris.
2. John Harris.
3. Cornelius Harris.
4. Mary Harris.
5. Hannah Harris.
6. William Finch Harris.
7. Clarris Harris.
8. Hiram Harris.

9. and 10. Twins, Henry and Platt Harris.
11. Daniel Harris.
12. Lydia Harris.

Lydia Finch Harris died Sept. 30, 1835, and Enos married a widow, Mrs. Amanda McIntyre, July 11, 1839. Their children were:

1. Lursette Harris.
2. Corinthia Harris.
3. Alfred Harris.

William Finch Harris, sixth child of Enos and Lydia Finch Harris, was born May 22, 1822 in Beekmantown, New York, and died in Kingman, Kansas, September 12, 1895. On Feb. 10, 1846, he married Lucy Abigail Roberts, born June 11, 1827, in South Strafford, Vermont. The children of William Finch Harris and Lucy Roberts Harris were:

1. Helen Harris, b. July 19, 1847, Saranac N. Y. m. J. R. McCormack Dec. 25, 1866, Utica, Illinois.
2. Mary Elizabeth Harris, b. Jan. 1, 1850, at Saranac, N. Y. m. Marlin Lorenzo Baker, Dec. 27, 1868, Utica, Ill. d. 1927, Momence, Illinois (Parents of Wilbur and Roy Baker).
3. John Burnham Harris, b. Oct. 19, 1851, Elsimore, N. Y. m. Jessie Russ Pope, March 2, 1884, in Sheldon, Mo., she had been born Aug. 17, 1859, in Janesville, Wisconsin; the ninth child of Anson Waterman Pope and Sophronia Brown Pope. d. May 2, 1941. The children of John and Jessie Pope Harris were:

John Burnham (Burnie) Harris, d/ 12/10/1884 at Sheldon, Mo.

Lucy B. Harris, b. 5/1/1888, Nevada, Mo.

Mable Emma Harris, b. 1/9/1891, Nevada, Mo.

Jennie Eva Harris, b. 3/9/1894, Nevada, Mo.

Russel Pope Harris (later Russel Anson) b. 6/15/1896, Nevada, Mo.

Jessie Ada Harris, b. 4/24/1899, Nevada, Mo.

4. Susan F. Harris, b. 8/14/1853, Saranac, N. Y., d. Kingman, Kansas, 7/7/1895.

5. Sanford C. Harris, b. 3/27/1855, Clinton Co., N. Y., m. Sadie Thomas, 1822, Nockerson, Kas., d. 9/2/1902.

6. William Henry Harris, b. 1/22/1857, Clinton Co., N. Y., m. Cora B. Hill, 11/29/1887, Kingman, Kas.

7. Lydia Luella Harris, b. 4/12/1859, Clinton Co., N. Y., m. Charles Gilbert of Onarga, Ill., 10-1-1878 at Kingman, Kas.; after his death she married William Brooks Skinner of Trumbridge Well, England. He died in 1917.

8. Fred Harris, b. 4/5/1861, Clinton Co., N. Y., M. Allie Splain 10/2/1882, Kingman Kas. They later moved to California; had a son, Ralph Harris.

9. Frank Harris, b. 9/17/1863.

10. Francis Harris, b. 9/17/1863 (twin to Frank), d. 10/7/1863.

11. Lonnie (Alonzo) Harris, b. 8/16/1865, Utica, Ill.,

d. 5/30/1874.

12. Jesse Harris, b. 11/5/1867, Utica, Ill., d. 2/23/1884.

Mary Elizabeth Harris, second child of William Finch Harris and Lucy Roberts Harris, married Marlin Lorenzo Baker Dec. 27, 1868. Their children were:

1. Wilbur Ora Baker, b. Dec. 1, 1869, m. Cleo F. Smith July 6, 1915, Lincoln, Ill.,
2. Maude Baker, m. Lou Reckemmer. Their children: Maxine, Marlin, Darlene and Gilbert Reckemmer.
3. Lois Baker m. Marvin Murphy. Their children: Gerald and Beth Elaine Murphy.
4. Eunice Baker.
5. Fred Baker (Had a tragic death in Illinois, was scalded when a steam boiler burst, his flesh fell from his body as he walked to a stump, where he died)
6. Raymond Baker.
7. Roy Edwin Baker, b. Nov. 22, 1876, Utica, Illinois m. Myrtle Mae Smith, Dec. 26, 1925, Bloomington, Ill.

The early childhood of Wilbur and Roy Baker was spent on a farm in Utica, Illinois, and Wilbur at an early age chose the occupation of a live stock dealer which he has maintained his entire life. Marlin Lorenzo Baker died in 1908, but Mary Elizabeth Baker lived for 19 years after his death. She was well remembered for her love of birds and at one time raised and bred fine canaries. A few years before her death, she was the proprietor of a small candy store, across from the

Momence, Illinois, grade school; the lure of sweets and musical notes of her winged friends, made her a modern "pied piper" of her village.

When she died in 1927 at the age of 77, she was buried from the church next door to her candy store, and laid to rest in the Momence, Illinois cemetery.

The children of Wilbur Ora Baker and Cleo F. Smith Baker were:

1. Robert Marlin Baker, b. 9/3/1916, Lincoln, Illinois.
2. Maxine Monetta Baker, b. 11/27/1919, Lincoln, Ill.

Robert Marlin Baker, as has been stated, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, September 3, 1916. His early childhood was lived in normal manner until the age of eleven when he was stricken with polio. His courage during the following years was noteworthy to all who knew him, for the life of operations and casts, with the knowledge he would never walk again was valiantly accepted with a determination to live a full and happy life. His remaining grammar schooling was conducted from the Baker residence in Atlanta, Illinois, as he and Dorothy Miller, another physical handicap student, were the first and only children of Logan County to be taught by a supplied teacher. The classes were four hours a day, five days a week. Robert Marlin Baker graduated from the Atlanta High School, and attended Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois two years; and the Abraham Lincoln College of Law, Springfield, Illinois for four years, graduating in the upper tenth of his class. He was admitted to the bar in September, 1941. He

then practiced law in Lincoln, Illinois, and was appointed City Attorney in 1942. His first marriage was Nov. 28, 1943 to Betty Ann Lively, daughter of Arkell and Birdie Lively of Lincoln, Ill. No children born, divorced in July, 1945. In 1944 he moved to Detroit, Michigan, where he was engaged in Federal Corporation Tax Practice with Price-Waterhouse.

On November 3, 1945 Robert Marlin Baker married Claire Wolters, daughter of Jacobus and Menke Katsma Wolters, in Ontario, Canada. In the same year they came to Lincoln, Illinois, with her small son Jon Frizzell of a previous marriage. (Jon was born in Mt. Carmel Mercy Hospital, Detroit Dec. 28, 1942.)

Robert Marlin (better known as Marlin) and Claire Baker decided that Lincoln, Illinois was the ideal place to rear a family, and moved to the city immediately, with Marlin resuming his practice in the familiar community.

The family genealogy of Claire Wolters Baker is most unusual and fascinating, and a complete history will be given. Claire Wolters was christened Klaaska Johanna Wolters; she was born July 5, 1923 at Byron Center, Mich. Her parents were both born in the Netherlands, and came to America in 1907, settling in Michigan. Her father, Jacobus Wolters, was born 8/7/1882, and 11/26/1902, married Menke Katsma, born 1/8/1884, died 3/11/54. Jacobus Wolters was the son of Harmina Anna Diekhuis, born 8/7/1852 and Douwe Wolters, born 8/23/1848, married 11/11/1872. The early ancestors may be traced to the year 1654, where the marriage of Jan Boijkema and Courtjen

Ruijpkens was recorded in the Marriage Register of the Villages of Nickerk and Vloedarp in the providence of Groningen, the Netherlands, December 26, 1654.

Jan Boijkema is buried in the churchyard of Vierhuizen. On his tombstone is the following: - "Anno 1696 on the 11th of May the honorable Christian Jan Boijkema passed away in the Lord and lies buried here, awaiting a happy resurrection through Jesum Christum". Below this is the coat of Arms. In the left half is the forepart of an eagle in the upright position; in the upper part of the right half is the letter A and in the lower half 3 clover leaves. Under the coat of Arms is the following verse: - "Happy is the man who hopes for a better life which after this vale of strife is given him for eternity; the body is here, the soul goes above where the angles praise their Creator in song forever."

The children of Robert Marlin and Claire Wolters Baker were:

1. Barbra Elaine Baker, b. 3/18/1947, Lincoln, Illinois.
2. Mary Lee Baker, b. 1/12/1950, Lincoln, Illinois.
3. Robert Marlin Baker, Jr., b. 12/7/1951, Lincoln, Ill.

Maxine Monetta Baker, second child of Wilbur and Cleo Smith Baker, was born 11/27/1919, Lincoln, Illinois. She attended schools in Atlanta and Lincoln, Illinois graduating from the Lincoln High School 1937, Associate in Arts, Lincoln Junior College, Lincoln, Illinois, 1939, and received her B. S. from the University of Maryland, 1958.

With the predominate influence of war blanketed over the

universe, Maxine could no longer restrain her loyal desires, and on Nov. 12, 1942 enlisted in the Women's Army Auxillary Corps. She was appointed 1st. Lt. of the Regular Army, 7 Jan 1949. Promoted to Major 7 Sept. 1951. Served with the Army Security Agency in W W II at Washington, D. C. and Tokyo, Japan, returned to the United States in 1948. Served in New Orleans, La., 1949-1951. Attended the Advanced Quartermasters Officers' Course, Fort Lee, Va. (7 months) 1951. Served with Hq. Base Section, USAREUR, Com. Z, in LaRochele, France, 1951-1954, as Executive Officer, Logistic Division. From 1954-1956 was on Recruiting duty in Atlanta, Ga. 1956-1958 was the Secretary Recorder for the Army Council of Review boards, Office of the Secretary of the Army, Washington, D. C. 1958 -- Secretary of the General Staff, U. S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, Fort Huachuca, Arizona. Holds the War Department Staff Citation and the Army Commendation Ribbon, Authorized American Theater Ribbon, W W II Victory Medal, WAAC Medal, Occupational Medal (Japan), National Defence Medal and Meritorious Unit Citation.

Maxine Baker received a Citation from Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois, 5/24/1958, at which time the following comment was given:

"Because of this unusual career that you have followed so faithfully in the Military Service of your Country, you have served as a high example to the young women graduates of Lincoln College. For these achievements and others; therefore, it is our honor and high privilege on this occasion to

award you on behalf of the Alumnae Association of Lincoln College this certificate of recognition and honor."

The writer of this book is justly proud of Major Baker, as her contribution to the future history of our country is as creditable as was our forefathers to its past. I, and the generations to come, salute you, Major Maxine Baker.

Roy Edwin Baker, child of Mary Elizabeth Harris and Marlin Lorenzo Baker, married Myrtle Mae Smith, Dec. 26, 1925. Their children were:

1. Roy Smith Baker, b. Nov. 1, 1926, Lincoln, Ill.
2. Lois Ann Baker, b. Nov. 15, 1929, Lincoln, Ill.

Roy Smith Baker, attended schools in Atlanta and Lincoln, Ill., and graduated from Lincoln High School in 1945. He attended Lincoln College for one year, one year at University of Illinois, and one year at Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois, choosing Mechanical Engineering as his profession. He married Laurel Purviance, daughter of Raymond and Mildred Kissinger Purviance, Jan. 6, 1951 in Lincoln, Illinois. They have one son, David Baker, b. May 30, 1953, Lincoln, Illinois.

The long arm of Uncle Sam interrupted the career of Roy Baker, as he was inducted in service November 1954. The following is his army history.

MILITARY RECORD

1. Inducted 15 November 1954 and Honorably discharged 14 November 1956.
2. Basic Training.
 - (a) 1st. 8 weeks

Assigned to Co. D, 46th A.I.B. (Armored Infantry Battalion) Combat Command B. Camp Chaffee, Ark.

(b) 2nd. 8 weeks

Assigned to Army Clerk typist school at Camp Chaffee, Ark.

Co. B, 58th AAA, Recon Co. Camp Chaffee, Ark.

3. After Basic training sent to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

(a) Assigned to 4000th A. S. U. (Army Service Unit) Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

(b) Worked in the G-2 section of 4th Army Headquarters, Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (G-2 is Army Intelligence).

(c) Served the balance of the 2 years in this section.

Since his discharge, Roy Baker and his family have returned to Joliet, Illinois, and again is employed with the Caterpillar Company as Supervisor and Draftsman.

Lois Ann Baker, second child of Roy and Myrtle Smith Baker, was born 11/16/1929, Lincoln, Illinois. She attended schools in Atlanta and Lincoln, Illinois, and graduated from Lincoln High School in 1948. Her striking beauty, has only been enhanced by the gift of a lovely singing voice, an avocation which has contributed to her popularity. At the time of her graduation she received first in the State in High Voice. Lois Baker was married to Ivan Grussing in Lincoln, Illinois. They were divorced shortly after the marriage. In 1951 she married (second) John Perdue, in Chicago. The following children were born:

1. Tanja Lynn (Perdue) Taylor, b. 2/28/1952, Springfield, Ill.
2. John Mark (Perdue) Taylor, b. 8/24/1954, Lincoln, Ill.

They were divorced, and 4/20/1957 Lois Ann married (third) John Taylor in Auburn, Ill.

John Taylor, born 4/20/1925, Springfield, Illinois, was the son of Jerold Warren Taylor and Thelma Iantha Ashcraft. The parents of Jerald Taylor were Governor Warren Taylor and Julia Roe Amos, prominent business people in Springfield, Illinois. A Mr. Hay, cousin to Julia Amos, was influential in having the State Capital moved from Vandalia to Springfield, Illinois. John Taylor attended public schools in Springfield, Illinois, and graduated from Fletshans High School (Springfield) in 1942. He attended State University of Iowa, Iowa City, 1946 and 1947, where his interests were in Business Administration. He enlisted in the Naval Air Corps, 4/19/1943, was a Naval Pilot, stationed in the United States. Received a medical discharge, 8/5/1944.

John and Lois Baker Taylor reside in Lincoln, Illinois.

WILLIAM BAKER FAMILY CONNECTION

Io Monetta Smith, fourth child of Robert and Mollie Smith married William McKinley Baker, 1/28/1922 in Lincoln, Illinois. William Baker, born 9/16/1901, in Lincoln, Illinois was the son of Daniel Rheinfrank Baker and Louisa Steinhaur. The ancestor of Daniel Baker came from Alsace Lorraine, and fought under Napoleon. During a battle, his legs were frozen and they became useless. He and his three children (2 girls and a boy) were cared for by his wife, who was a doctor. The mother of Daniel Baker, Louisa Steinhaur, was the daughter of Jacob Steinhaur, of Germany. Upon coming to America Jacob Steinhaur settled in Ohio, but left the farm there to retire in Illinois. Daniel Baker and Louisa Steinhaur were both born in Ohio, and were married there. The children of Daniel and Louisa Baker were:

1. Oscar Baker, b. Lincoln, Ill., m. Lula White, and had one daughter, Betty.
2. Daniel Baker, Jr. b. Lincoln, Ill.
3. Daisy Baker, b. Lincoln, Ill. married a Mr. Cobb, and lived in Youngstown, Pa.
4. William McKinley Baker, b. 9/16/1901, Lincoln, Ill. m. Io Monetta Smith. Their children were:
 1. Eugena Toynette Baker.
 2. William Daniel Baker.
 3. James Quinton Baker.
 4. Richard Staunton Baker.
 5. Robert Lurton Baker.

6. Stanley Pierre Baker.
7. Marilu Marguerite Baker.
8. Ramon Marlin Baker.

The children of Io and William Baker were all born in Lincoln, Illinois, where they lived until 1943. The family moved to Alton, Illinois in 1943.

Eugena Toynette Baker, first child of William and Io Baker, was born 8/5/1922, Lincoln. She attended Lincoln public schools and graduated from Lincoln High School 1940. She attended Lincoln College for one year then became the office manager of Illico Company in Lincoln, Ill., until 1944. Eugena Baker married Jesse Delbert Leisch, 10-4-1942, in Lincoln.

Jesse Delbert Leisch, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, 12/14/1923. He was the son, and only child, of Walter Leisch (born in Chicago, Ill.) and Ollie Mae Smitherman (born in Salsbury, Ill.) Jesse attended the Lincoln public schools and graduated from Lincoln High School in 1941. He was employed in Lincoln until August 1942, at which time he enlisted in the United States Navy. He married Eugena Baker in October of that year. In 1944 they were together in New Orleans, La., as Jesse was on rest leave with combat fatigue. From there he was sent to India, sailed around the world three times, made two trips to Africa and return, two trips to India, and several to England. During the war he served on ships that escorted convoys. At the close of the war, Jesse Leisch was connected with Army Depots in the East. He was decorated

by the Free French for rescuing one of their destroyers. The American "A mo" Ship that Jesse was on at the time, was carrying ammunition to the troupes and they came upon the Free French Destroyer in a hurricane, lost at sea. After the rescue they were decorated at sea. He received his discharge in 1948.

The children of Jesse and Eugena Baker Leisch are:

1. Jesse Delbert Leisch, Jr. b 1/4/1945, Alton, Illinois, while his father was in service.
2. Terrence Gene Leisch, b. 7/30/1947 Alton, Ill. while his father was in service.
3. Toynette Nicketti Leisch, b. 9/18/1950, Lincoln, Ill.

William Daniel Baker, second child of William and Io Smith Baker, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, 3/10/1924 m. June Hendy in 1946. Their children were:

1. Ellen Monetta Baker - June 1947.
2. Rodney Lynn Baker - b. 1948; d. 1949.
3. Keith Baker - b. 1949.
4. William Daniel Baker, Jr. - b. 1951.
5. Timothy McKinley Baker - b. 1952.
6. June Elizabeth Baker - b. 1953.

James Quinton Baker, third child of William and Io Smith Baker, was born 3/21/1925, in Lincoln, Illinois. He attended the Lincoln public schools and graduated from Lincoln High School, in 1943. He attended Shurtleff College in Alton, Illinois, from Jan. 1946 to Jan. 1948, and the University of Illinois Jan. 1949 to Jan. 1950, in the School of Engineering.

James Baker was in service from July 1943 to November 1945 as Air Radar Gunner and flew 18 combat Missions, with the 5th Air Force, 63rd Bomb Squadron 43rd Bomb group. He flew Combat in a B-29 Bomber and participated in 5 major Air battles. James Baker is accredited with shooting down 1 fighter and 1 probable. His crew sank 11 Japanese Ships and was forced down in the Pacific on one occasion when Japanese fighters and anti-aircraft fire seriously damaged the Aircraft. He was saved after 36 hours in the ocean on life rafts. James Baker was decorated with the Air Medal and the Distinguished Flying Cross. He met his brother William Baker in Manila in June 1945 which was a brief but thrilling reunion.

James Quinton Baker married Eileen Margaret Myers 5/10/1952, in Springfield, Illinois. She was the daughter of Carl John Myers (born in Ohio 3/11/1896) and Mary Frances Dawson (born in Buffalo, 3/8/1899). The children of James and Eileen Myers Baker are:

1. Mary Jane Baker, b. 4/11/1953, Baltimore, Md.
2. Barbara Ann Baker, b. 4/8/1955, Baltimore, Md.
3. Janice Eileen Baker, b. 6/1/1956, Baltimore, Md.

Richard Staunton Baker, fourth child of William and Io Smith Baker, was born Jan. 1927, in Lincoln, Illinois. He attended public schools in Lincoln and Alton, Illinois, and graduated from the Alton High School extension course in 1947, after his return from service in the Navy. He then attended Radio School in Kansas City, Kas., and worked as Radio Instructor for the United States Government in Scott Field, Il-

Illinois, (located just outside of St. Louis, Mo.) He was there until December 1954, at which time he moved to Florida for R. C. A. to work in their Missile program. He was stationed off the coast of Florida for two years, and then was transferred to Cape Canaveral, Florida. While on the Island, Richard Baker made radar readings of missiles, and is now employed by the United States Government translating these readings.

Richard Baker enlisted in the United States Navy in 1945, served one year, and was stationed most of that time in the Philippine Islands. In 1948 he married Thelma Harvey, of Alton, Illinois.

The children of Richard and Thelma Harvey are:

1. Richard Michael Baker, b. 1949, Alton, Illinois.
2. Patricia Irene Baker, b. 1950, Alton, Illinois.
3. Joseph Edward Baker, b. 1951, Alton, Illinois.
4. Susan Baker, b. 1954, Alton, Illinois.
5. (A girl), b. 1957, Miami, Florida.

Robert Lurton Baker, fifth child of William and Io Smith Baker, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, 9/28/1928. He attended public schools in Lincoln and Alton, Illinois, and graduated from the Alton Senior High School, Alton, Illinois, in 1947. Robert Baker was inducted in the United States Army, October 1950, received his honorable discharge October 1952. He was in the 5th Army Area, was awarded the Korean Service Medal, Bronze Star, and United Nations Service Medal.

Robert Baker married Betty Buchanan, 12/23/1950, daughter of John Buchanan (b. in Evansville, Ind.) and Ida Buchanan

(b. in Bowling Green, Ky.) Two children died at birth.

Stanley Pierre Baker, sixth child of William and Io Smith Baker, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, Jan. 1930. He attended public schools in Lincoln and Alton and graduated from the Alton High School, Alton, Illinois, 1949. He later attended the University of New Mexico and graduated from that University in 1959. Stanley Baker entered the service 1/8/1951. He was sent to Biloxi, Miss., then to Albuquerque, next to Alaska and finally to North and South Carolina. He was discharged as a Staff Sergeant on 1/8/1955, at Sumter, South Carolina.

Stanley Baker married Genevieve June Hubbard 12/26/1954, at Raton, New Mexico. Genevieve Hubbard was the daughter of Leonard Arthur Hubbard and Margaret Murphy Hubbard. The ancestors of Leonard Hubbard came from England (where his mother was born), and settled in Massachusetts. They then moved to the Dakotas, Texas and New Mexico. The ancestors of Margaret Murphy Hubbard came from Ireland about 1858, settled in Missouri, moving to New Mexico in 1895. The grandmother Murphy, of Genevieve Hubbard Baker, was an outstanding woman. Mrs. Murphy was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention twice after she had reached the age of 80. Genevieve Hubbard Baker graduated from the University of New Mexico in 1952.

The children of Stanley and Genevieve Hubbard Baker are:

1. Jane Leslie Baker, b. 1/31/1956, Raton, New Mexico.
2. Judith Baker, b. Sept. 1957, Ratan, New Mexico.

Marilu Marguerite Baker, seventh child of William and Io Smith Baker, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, 7/25/1930. She attended public schools in Lincoln and Alton, and graduated from Alton High School in 1950. She attended Radio School in Kansas City, Kas., and worked in St. Louis, Mo., for T. W. A. in the Radio Division, until her marriage in 1954, to Roger Back.

The courtship of Marilu Baker and Roger Back was most unusual. When a young girl (in 6th grade) Marilu found a name and address attached to a clothespin in a new box just purchased. It was that of Roger Back, a young lad, working during summer vacation, in a Wisconsin clothespin plant. She replied and they continued to correspond. Roger Back was born and raised in Wisconsin - served in the United States Army in Korea. After his medical discharge in the spring of 1953, he visited Marilu in Alton, Illinois, their first time to meet. They were married in Alton, Illinois, September 1954.

The children of Roger and Marilu Baker Back are:

1. Sharon Back, b. 6/30/1955, Alton, Illinois.
2. Brian Back, b. June 1958, Alton, Illinois.

Ramon Marlin Baker, eighth child of William and Io Smith Baker, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, 9/3/1934. He attended public schools in Lincoln and Alton, and graduated from the Alton High School in 1952. He attended Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, for two years, and is at the present time attending Johnson City Seminary, Johnson City, New York, where he is studying to become a Baptist minister. He was married

Sept. 15, 1957 to Beverly Dawn Bush in New York. They have one child, Phillip William born in Johnson City, New York. Beverly Dawn Bush was born in Bingham, N. Y. 12/22/35 the daughter of Walter Phillip Bush, and Doris Irena Stone.

Walter Phillip Bush was born in Newark Valley, N. Y. and was the son of John Bush and Mary Robinson of New York. The ancestors of Mary Robinson came from England.

Doris Irena Stone was born in New York and the daughter of Minnie Parsons and Ira Lewis Stone also of New York.

Beverly Dawn Bush attended schools in Binghamton, N. Y. and Windsor, N. Y. and attended 1 year at Baptist Bible Seminary, Johnson City, N. Y.

DEVANNY FAMILY CONNECTION

MILDRED ELIZABETH SMITH (author of this book), fifth and youngest daughter of ROBERT EUGENE SMITH and Mary Elizabeth Scroggins, was married on August 5, 1924 to John Stormont Devanny, a son of William Devanny and Lora Mae Hannum.

William Devanny, father of John, was born March 10, 1866, at Rochdale, Lancashire England, 100 miles from the Scottish border. His parents were of Scottish descent and claimed Edinburgh, Scotland as their home, but because of the father's occupation, a builder of large brick chimneys for industrial plants, the family moved frequently, and lived in many cities in Scotland, Wales and England.

It was on such a journey to Lancashire that William was born, one of four children, two boys and two girls. While still quite young the family moved to Aberdeen, Scotland, where William was reared and received his early education which was quite limited. At the age of 10 he began serving a five-year apprenticeship in an Aberdeen bakery. Five years later he realized a childhood desire to go to sea, but because of sea sickness he stayed at sea less than a year. With the old adage of "Experience being the best teacher", William returned to terra-firma, again turned to baking as his profession which he continued for the rest of his life. He worked in bakeries in Glasgow, Edinburgh and London.

In the year of 1886 William Devanny came to America with three other young bakers, all close friends; John Stormont (for whom John Stormont Devanny was name), Jim Gardner, and

Jack Barr. William Devanny settled first in Boston, Mass., and worked in the Parker House Hotel (famous for the Parker House Rolls), as a baker for one and a half years, but the great trend to move westward, impelled William to accept a position in Chicago, Illinois at Heisler and Jung, largest bakery in Chicago at that time.

On Feb. 6, 1890, J. W. Burke of the Perdue and Burke Grocery and Bakery, of Lincoln, Illinois went to Chicago to obtain a good baker. He induced William Devanny, then 24, to go to Lincoln, and the young man moved to the Central Illinois town, and made his abode at the Park House, a small hotel near the Washington Park. Here he met Lora Mae Hannum, daughter of Joseph L. Hannum the proprietor of the Park House, and they were married three years later, May 16, 1893.

The early Bible records show that when the Hannum family came to America they settled in Mass. Joseph L. Hannum, son of Oren Hannum and Sarah Sprague, and grandson of Benoni Hannum and Phebe Searle, was born in Southhampton, Mass., April 1, 1825. On Feb. 24, 1847 he married Ellen B. Gleason, daughter of Abijah and Elizabeth Gleason. Joseph L. and Ellen Gleason Hannum left Mass., in the early 1850s, settled in Berea, Ohio where they lived about 8 years and then moved to Illinois, settling first in Marion County, then to Lincoln, Illinois, Logan County, about 1873.

Lora Mae Hannum, was born in Lincoln, Illinois, Logan County, May 16, 1875, and on her 18th birthday was married to William Devanny.

On June 10, 1893, William Devanny started the first Devanny bakery, located on South Kickapoo Street in the middle of the block between Pulaski and Clinton Streets. The Park House remained a small hotel until 1901 when the building was sold and moved off the lots, where a large modern brick building was erected, and in 1902 the Devanny bakery moved to the corner location and remained as the Devanny bakery until William Devanny retired March 14, 1938. Back in 1893 the horse-drawn bakery wagons used to make their rounds of the residential district, their bell ringing, called housewives out to the street to buy their bread, rolls and pies; there was no shipped-in bread in those days.

All three sons of William Devanny and Lora Mae Hannum Devanny were born in Lincoln, at the South Kickapoo Street Address, the youngest, William Joseph Devanny, living just 9 months.

Realizing the value of an education, William Devanny, began his "self-educated" program as soon as he was established in America, which not only added materially to his own life, but also to his immediate family and many friends he acquired throughout the years. He was an eager student of Shakespeare and the favorite works of all the classics. He was one of the first citizens of Lincoln to attend the Chicago Grand Operas. Before the time of his death, he had completely read the Bible 15 or 20 times, which he commonly referred to as "The Book of Books." He could quite fluently quote from the Bible and classics. He was most highly re-

spected and greatly admired by all who knew him - including all races and religious sects, and was quite a familiar figure in his frock coat at the First Presbyterian Church every Sunday morning.

Lora Mae Hannum Devanny died at the early age of 37. She was a favorite of the vicinity, not only to those in the small hotel, but to the many friends and neighbors, a high respect that continued throughout her short life. It was one of her many customs to place a trimmed tree in the bakery window each Christmas, and shortly before Christmas day, Santa made his annual visit to the bakery, providing cookies, candies and goodies to "half the children in the town". This was only made possible through her efforts and hours of labor. Cakes were given to the children of the Odd Fellows Orphans' Home each Thanksgiving and Christmas. She was a community worker, as in those early days there were no organized charities, and each neighborhood took care of its own, this she lovingly did in her own neighborhood and many times branching out to assist others.

At the time of William Devanny's retirement in 1938, it was estimated that during the 43 years he had operated his own bakery, he had used 45,000 barrels of flour, 225 car loads or about six train loads. He had baked an estimated 13,500,000 loaves of bread in his own bakery, and in his entire 62 years of baking, had turned out single-handed more than 18,000,000 loaves. Placed end to end they would stretch more than 3500 miles, more than the mileage between his adopted country and

his boyhood home in Scotland. He died two years after his retirement, Oct. 25, 1940. John Devanny and his wife, Mildred Smith Devanny, the author of this book, live in the apartment in the Devanny building, which has been the Devanny home since 1894.

The parents of Joseph Lyman Hannum were: Oran D. Hannum (son of Benoni Hannum and Phebe Searle) and Sarah Sprague (daughter of Oliver Sprague and Eunice Lyman). The Sprague family can well be traced back to Francis Sprague, who with his wife Lydia, and family sailed for America July 1623, on the "Good Ship Anne". The Lyman family traces its ancestors to Thomas Lyman of England, 1275 A. D. Richard Lyman, great-great-grandfather of Eunice Lyman, came to America in 1631 on the "Lion", with his wife Sarah Osborne Lyman and their family. In the 15th century, Elizabeth Lambert married Thomas Lyman, (great-great-grandfather of Richard Lyman who came to America in 1631). This Lambert family can be traced without a generation break to Adam.

These ancestors of John S. Devanny (son of Lora Mae Hannum) include such notables as:

Donald Bane, King of Scots.

Princess Edgina, Widow of Chas. III, King of France.

Edward the Elder, King of England.

Alfred the Great, King of England.

Cerdic, 1st. King of West Saxons (died 534 A. D.)

Wodin (or Odin) King of North Europe (about 225 A. D.)

The Emperor Charlemagne.

The ancestors of Lora Mae Hannum Devanny are from many prominent early American families, to mention a few: Ball, Bassett, Tilden, Sprague, Lyman, Osborne, Lambert, Miller, Sheldon, Page, Plumb, Woodford, Woodworth, Goodenough (Goode-now), Gleason, Searle, Ross, Blott, and Hannum.

The parents of Ellen B. Gleason were: Abijah Gleason and Elizabeth Beviens. The Gleason family traces its ancestors to Thomas Gleason, born in 1607, England and came to America with his wife Susanna Page, and family before 1652.

Joseph Lyman Hannum, b. Apr. 1, 1825; d. Apr. 12, 1881, married Ellen B. Gleason, b. Apr. 17, 1830, d. Aug. 23, 1901. Married Feb. 24, 1847. Their children were:

1. Mary Ellen Hannum, b. Feb. 28, 1848, d. Nov. 11, 1888, m. E. H. Howe, July 2, 1865, Berea, Ohio.
2. Willie Lyman Hannum, b. Apr. 20, 1855, d. Sept. 8, 1855.
3. Edson Gleason Hannum, b. July 12, 1860, d. Jan. 11, 1888, m. Carrie Schweikert (Schweigckhart) 1884, Lincoln, Illinois. No children.
4. Lora Mae Hannum, b. May 16, 1875, Lincoln, Illinois, d. Apr. 3, 1913, Lincoln, Illinois. Married William Devanny, May 16, 1893.

The children of William Devanny and Lora Mae Hannum De-

vanny were:

1. Earl Hannum Devanny, b. Apr. 23, 1894 Lincoln, Illinois. Married Elsie Garvin, b. May 25, 1898. Married June 23, 1921, Spark Hill, New York.
2. John Stormont Devanny, b. July 12, 1898, Lincoln, Illinois. Married Aug. 5, 1924 to Mildred Elizabeth Smith, writer of this book.
3. William Joseph Devanny, b. Dec. 17, 1899, d. Sept. 26, 1900.

John Stormont Devanny received his education in the public schools of Lincoln, Lincoln College, Lincoln, Illinois, Dunwoody, Minneapolis, Minnesota and American Baking Institute, Chicago, Illinois. Professionally he is a Bakery Engineer, and he became program chairman and Vice-President (the highest obtainable office permitted the Allied Trades) of the American Society of Bakery Engineers. He has traveled extensively, due to the nature of his occupation. He is a staunch and true Presbyterian.

Military Record World War I

John Stormont Devanny enlisted 10/10/1918, Student Army Training Corps, Chicago, Illinois. The war ended just one month later and he received an honorary discharge 12/16/1918, clerk. Service Number - 5307836.

Jacquelen Jeanne Devanny, only child of John S. Devanny and Mildred Smith Devanny, was born November 16, 1928, Lincoln, Illinois. Her grade school education was acquired from Mankato State Teachers College, Mankato, Minnesota; Ohio State

University, Columbus, Ohio; Sherwood School, Chicago, Illinois, Lincoln Public School, Lincoln, Illinois and graduated from Lincoln High School, Lincoln, Illinois, with high honors, 1947. The following year was spent in New York City, furthering her dancing instructions and career, which had been noteworthy during her entire young life. She received her B. S. in P. E. from the University of Illinois in 1953, and is the first dance major to teach in the High Schools in Illinois. Jacquelen graduated from the University cum laude, and is a member of Sigma Kappa Sorority, and Alpha Sigma Nu.

Jacquelen Jeanne Devanny married Robert Parker Vance, July 17, 1954, Lincoln, Illinois; they have one child:
1. Robin Mae Vance, born Sept. 7, 1958, Urbana, Ill.
Their residence is in Champaign, Illinois.

The following has been copied from the HANNUM FAMILY BIBLE which is in the possession of JOHN STORMONT DEVANNY, Lincoln, Illinois:

Southampton, Mass.

Benoni Hannum, born Dec. 23, 1762; died Apr. 16, 1799.
Phebe Searle, his wife born Jan. 30, 1762; died June 4, 1810.

Their children

Quartus Hannum, born Aug. 26, 1785; died Sept. 29, 1847.
Oren Hannum, born Feb. 12, 1788; died Aug. 1, 1843.
Phebe Hannum, born Nov. 25, 1789; died Mar. 10, 1860.
Alse Hannum, born Aug. 31, 1793; died June 8, 1873.
Benoni Hannum, born April 15, 1795; died Mar. 12, 1851.

Oren Hannum married Sarah Sprague. She died Sept. 19, 1836.

Their children were

Phebe Searle Hannum, born 1814; died Oct. 6, 1854.

Tirgah Naomi Hannum, born Apr. 12, 1817; died Dec. 23, 1872.

Henry Benoni Hannum, born July 25, 1819.

Harriet Newell Hannum, born 1821; died Aug. 9, 1837.

Joseph Lyman Hannum, born Apr. 1, 1825; died Apr. 12, 1881.

Little Harriet born Mar. 4, 1840; died July 18, 1842.

Oren Second wife Prudence Cummings died May 5, 1849
Age 45.

Abijah Gleason Residence Heath, Mass.

Died Oct. 31, 1852. Age 59. His wife

Elizabeth Gleason died Oct. 1844 Age 46.

Chas. Gleason died Aug. 5, 1838, Age 23 months.

William Gleason died August 19, 1846, Age 15 years.

Solomon Gleason died Nov. 6, 1846, Age 30 years.

Jane Gleason died Dec. 1, 1865.

Marriages

Joseph L. Hannum of Southampton, Mass.

Ellen B. Gleason of Heath, Mass. born April 17, 1830.

Daughter of Abijah Gleason.

Married Feb. 24, 1847.

Mary Ellen Hannum and E. H. Howe.

Married July 2, 1865 Bereai, Ohio

Edson G. Hannum and Carrie Schweigckhardt, Lincoln, Ill.

Married 1884.

Lora May Hannum and William Devanny

Married May 16, 1893.

She died 1913 and he married 2nd time Amelia
Gaus, 1916.

William Devanny was born in Lancaster, England, Mar.
10, 1866.

Deaths

Willie Lyman Hannum, died Sept. 8, 1855, 4 months 18 days
Joseph L. Hannum, died Apr. 12, 1881, Age 56 years 11 days
Edson G. Hannum, died Jan. 11, 1888, Age 27 years 5 months
29 days.

Mary Ellen Hannum Howe, died Nov. 11, 1888 40 years, 8
months, 14 days.

William Joseph Devanny, died Sept. 26, 1900 Age 9 months
9 days.

Ellen B. Gleason Hannum, died Aug. 23, 1901, Age 71 years.

Lora Mae Hannum Devanny, died Apr. 3, 1913 Age 37 years.

William Devanny, died Oct. 25, 1940, Age 74 years.

Births

Children of Joseph Hannum and Ellen B. Gleason Han-
num.

Mary Ellen Hannum, Feb. 28, 1848.

Willie Hannum, Apr. 20, 1855.

Edson Gleason Hannum, July 12, 1860.

Lora Mae Hannum, May 16, 1875.

Children of Lora Mae Hannum and William Devanny.

Earl Hannum Devanny, Apr. 23, 1894.

John Stormont Devanny, July 12, 1898.

William Joseph Devanny, Dec. 17, 1899.

Children of Earl Hannum Devanny and Elsie Garvin.

Janet Dawson Devanny, Oct. 2, 1923, lived 7 days.

William Garvin Devanny, June 24, 1925.

Earl Hannum Devanny, Jr., Oct. 30, 1926.

Donald Devanny, April 24, 1930.

Child of John Stormont Devanny and Mildred Smith.

Jacquelen Jeanne Devanny, Nov. 16, 1928.

Earl Hannum Devanny married June 23, 1921, Spark Hill,

N. Y. to Elsie Garvin, born May 25, 1898.

William Garvin Devanny married Margaret Duncan.

Earl Hannum Devanny, Jr. married Nancy Owsley.

Donald Devanny married Gertrude Franke.

Children of William Devanny and Amelia Gaus.

Helen Mary Devanny, born May 23, 1915.

Ann Elizabeth Devanny, born April 14, 1918.

VANCE FAMILY CONNECTION

From Hayden's Virginia Genealogy, page 457.

"O'Hart in his 'Irish Pedigress', says this name was at one time 'De Vaus'; was modernized 'Vans' and more lately Vance. In Scottish heraldry it is recorded that few of the ancient names of Scotland can trace origin to a more distinguished foreign source. O'Hart gives the pedigree of Joseph Vans of Wigton, England, whose son George married his cousin Grace Vans in Scotland, 1660, and settled in County Tyrone, Ireland. The Virginia Vances were of Scotch descent. They emigrated to Virginia through Pennsylvania from the North of Ireland."

Jesse Vance and Hannah Conrad, both of Pendleton County, West Virginia, were married sometime prior to 1840. Hannah Conrad was the daughter of Jacob Conrad (b. 4/12/1772, d. 1829) and Magdalena Hedrick; and the granddaughter of Jacob Conrad (b. 5/11/1744, d. 1/26/1829) and this Jacob Conrad was the son of Jacob Conrad who came from Canton Berne, Switzerland in 1750, and settled in Pendleton County, West Virginia, in 1763. He was a widower when he left Europe, born 1705 and died 12/1/1775. It is said "that when Jacob Conrad Sr., came to the South Branch, he found on his land a "squaw patch" of about one acre, which formed the nucleus of his cleared land, and that there was a cabin that he temporarily made use of."

Pleasant Vance (son of Jesse and Hannah Conrad Vance) was born July 24, 1840, Pendleton County, West Virginia. He moved to Illinois when a boy. Married Amanda Roberts 8/6/1867

daughter of William D. Roberts, b. 2/12/1809, Bucks County, Penn., and Sarah Anne Johnson. Amanda M. Roberts was born 1/11/1846 in Ohio, married Pleasant Vance in Somers Twp., Champaign County, Illinois. She died in Champaign County, 4/29/1925. Pleasant Vance died in Urbana, Illinois 1/7/1923.

Forrest Claude Vance (son of Pleasant and Amanda Roberts Vance) was born in Champaign, Illinois, 6/7/1886, and married Ella Mae Grubbs (daughter of Hamilton L. Grubbs, b. 9/27/1839, Dearborn County, Indiana, died 3/1/1921, Harrison, Ohio, and married Julia Ann Harris, 5/27/1868. Julia Ann Harris was born in Holton, Indiana, died 1923 in Urbana, Illinois.) Ella Mae Grubbs was born 5/20/1884 and died in Champaign, Illinois, 4/26/1956. Forrest Vance was buried in Champaign, Illinois 4/1/1938.

Forrest Claude Vance was the inventor of the "Roll-a-way" bleachers, founded the Universal Bleacher Company, Champaign, Illinois.

Children of Forrest Claude Vance and Ella Mae Grubbs
Vance:

1. Donald Eugene Vance, b. 11/23/1908, married Catherine Marcella Parker, 3/1/1931. Their children are:

1. Robert Parker Vance, b. 3/20/1932 Champaign, Illinois, Married JACQUELEN JEANNE DEVANNY, 7/17,1954, Lincoln, Illinois.
2. Richard Allen Vance, b. 7/16/1934, Champaign, Illinois.

2. Harold Clayton Vance, b. 12/6/1908, Champaign, Ill., married Eleanor Smith, 3/28/1938, their children are:
 1. Julia Vance, b. 3/1/1940, Champaign, Ill.
 2. Emmie Vance, b. 3/19/1942, Champaign, Ill.
 3. William Forrest Vance, b. 8/14/1950 Champaign, Illinois.
3. Edith Delores Vance, b. 11/7/1911, married James Mosher Feb. 1935, died 10/1/1935, killed by fall from a horse.
4. Irma Maxine Vance, b. 11/4/1916, married Irwin T. Sector. (b. 2/17/1912) 11/15/1939. Children are:
 1. Katheryn Ellen Sector, b. 7/5/1945, Champaign, Illinois.
 2. Elizabeth Ann Sector, b. 12/9/1947, Champaign, Illinois.

Irwin T. Sector, husband of Irma Vance Sector, served in World War II with the 525th Light Pontoon Engineer Company. He was drafted in 1943, discharged October, 1945; was Staff Sergeant and saw action in the European Theater in England, France and Germany. His experience in the army was a very courageous one, and he received the Bronze Star.

Catherine Marcella Vance, mother of Robert Parker Vance, was the daughter of P. Harrison Parker, and Elsie Adams Parker. The father of P. Harrison Parker was James Leander Parker.

James Leander Parker, b. 4/25/1855, d. Jan. 1934. He

married Nancy Catherine Johnson, who was born 5/25/1855. P. Harrison Parker married Elsie Adams, 5/3/1909. He died in 1954.

The ancestors of Elsie Adams can be traced to Michael Shafer, born in 1775, and married Nancy Ireland. Their daughter, Christiana Shafer, born 12/21/1823, Mt. Blanchard, Hancock County, Ohio married Robert Taylor, born 9/1/1821, at Mt. Blanchard, 2/4/1844. Robert Taylor died at Casner, Illinois, 3/14/1904. Christiana Shafer Taylor died at Taylorville, 12/16/1897.

The children of Robert and Christiana Taylor were:

1. Willie Taylor, b. 12/31/1844 died same date.
2. Monroe Taylor, b. 1/15/1846, d. 10/6/1854.
3. Marcella Taylor, b. 10/26/1848, d. 4/30/1930, married Garvin R. Adams, 4/13/1880, he died in Aug. 1905.
4. Wright Taylor, b. 5/1/1857, d. 6/20/1857.
5. Cynthia Taylor, b. 8/9/1852.
6. J. R. Taylor, b. 12/7/1854.
7. Smith Taylor, b. 8/2/1858, m. Blanche Wisehart, 11/9/1887.
8. Scott Taylor, b. 12/29/1861.

Elsie Adams was the daughter of Marcella Taylor and Garvin R. Adams, married P. Harrison Parker, 1909. Their children were:

1. Marcella Parker, b. 9/25/1910, married Donald E. Vance.

2. Donald Parker, b. 9/14/1912 m. Eunice.
3. Darrell Parker, b. 6/1/1915 m. He served as a Presbyterian missionary in Columbia S. America for 13 years.
4. Dorothy Parker, b. 8/14/1916; Married Morris Jones.

Robert Parker Vance, first child of Donald and Marcella Vance, was born 3/20/1932, Champaign, Illinois. He attended public grade and Junior High Schools in Champaign. He attended Western Military Academy, Alton, Illinois for three years, and graduated from this academy with high honors, in 1951. He attended the University of Illinois 1952-1954, married Jacquelen Jeanne Devanny July 17, 1954. Robert Vance was drafted in the army December 1954. Following his discharge in 1956, he re-entered the University of Illinois, and June 1958 received his Bachelor of Science in General Engineering. He is a member of Delta Sigma Phi fraternity, and the Professional Engineers Association. He is a member of the corporation of the Universal Bleacher Company and is actively employed by the company.

Military Record

Robert Parker Vance, drafted 12/13/1954, honorable discharge 9/13/1956, an early release to enter the University of Illinois. He was a Communication Specialist, and Expert Rifleman. He was sent to the Armored School Fort Knox, Ky., from March 1955 to July 1955 with a Major Course as Radio Repairman. He was stationed at Fort Hood, Texas, and Fort Polk, La., where he was assigned as Radio Repairman. Service Num-

ber - U. S. 26 401 704.

Richard Allen Vance, second child of Donald and Marcella Vance, was born July 16, 1934. He also attended the Champaign public schools, Western Military Academy, and University of Illinois. He was drafted in October 1954, discharged September 1956. He received his B. S. in Commerce, in 1959, and is a member of the Delta Sigma Phi. Richard Vance is also a member of the corporation of the Universal Bleacher Company and is actively employed by the company.

Robin Mae Vance, daughter of Robert and Jacquelen Devanny Vance, was born September 7, 1958, Urbana, Illinois. She is the great-great-granddaughter of SARAH MARGARET LURTON.

And Now -- Dear Little Robin -- may you cherish the memory of your grandmother (the writer of this book) as much as she cherished the memory of her's, SARAH MARGARET LURTON.

Vicki Jeanne Vance, 2nd daughter of Robert and Jacquelen Devanny Vance - was born May 12 - 1961. Urbana, Illinois

I have turned the clock backward - remembering with a kindling heart our forefathers, who by their valor, made homes where no homes had been, and conquered the wilderness. Filled with faith in God and themselves, and with courage undaunted, swung their axes, felled trees, planted seeds for the harvest, always looking forward.

We too shall be ancestors one day, may our records be proud and unblemished.

Mildred Eliza
Oct. 1959

The following is a list of the
 names of the persons who have
 been appointed to the various
 offices of the Board of
 Directors of the
 City of New York, for the
 year 1896.

Mayor: John A. B. Thompson
 President: John A. B. Thompson
 Vice-President: John A. B. Thompson
 Secretary: John A. B. Thompson
 Treasurer: John A. B. Thompson
 Auditor: John A. B. Thompson
 Clerk: John A. B. Thompson
 Assessor: John A. B. Thompson
 Surveyor: John A. B. Thompson
 Engineer: John A. B. Thompson
 Fire Marshal: John A. B. Thompson
 Police Commissioner: John A. B. Thompson
 Health Officer: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Education: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Civil Service: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Charities: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Prisoners: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Lunatics: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Insane: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Deaf and Dumb: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Blind: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Idiots: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Paupers: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Vagrants: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Prostitute: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Criminals: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Convicts: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Prisoners: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Lunatics: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Insane: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Deaf and Dumb: John A. B. Thompson
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 Board of Prostitute: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Criminals: John A. B. Thompson
 Board of Convicts: John A. B. Thompson

